



Uniform Crime Reports

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 1993



COMPLETED

Eq 98-014034

FOREWORD

Everyday the law enforcement community is imperiled by the nature of its chosen profession. The risks become all too apparent when our attention is focused on the report of a law enforcement officer's death. Because there is no single profile of an offender, any situation officers face can put them in jeopardy. Whether tragic circumstances result from a procedural miscue or just the "deadly mix" of a particular officer and a particular offender, they point out the continuing need for comprehensive training and the best equipment available.

This document is for today's law enforcement, to promote a tomorrow of survivors. In presenting information on attacks against law enforcement personnel, we want to better prepare officers to deal with the everyday dangers encountered in performing their duties and protecting us all from harm's way.

Law enforcement deserves respect and full support from all citizens. They must know their sacrifices are not made in vain.

CONTENTS

	Page
METHODOLOGY	1
SECTION I: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED	3
 Charts:	
Time of day, 1984-1993	19
Region, 1993	22
Circumstances at scene, 1984-1993	28
 Tables:	
State and agency, 1993	9
Type of weapon by region, 1984-1993	13
Type of weapon, 1984-1993	13
Type and size of firearm, 1993	14
Distance between victim officers and offenders, 1984-1993	14
Location of fatal wounds, 1984-1993	15
Number wearing body armor, 1984-1993	15
Officers shot in torso while wearing body armor, 1984-1993	16
Time of day, 1984-1993	19
Day of week, 1984-1993	20
Month, 1984-1993	20
Population group by type of assignment*, 1993	21
Region, division, and state, 1984-1993	23
Circumstances at scene of incident by region, 1984-1993	27
Circumstances at scene of incident, 1984-1993	29
Circumstances by type of assignment, 1984-1993	30
Circumstances by type of assignment, 1993	31
Circumstances by weapon, 1984-1993	32
Profile of victim officers, 1984-1993	35
Profile of persons identified, 1984-1993	36
Disposition of persons identified, 1982-1991	37
Accidental deaths by region, division, and state, 1984-1993	61
Accidental deaths by circumstances, 1984-1993	63
 Summaries of felonious incidents, 1993	41
 SECTION II: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED	65
 Tables:	
Region and division, 1993	67
Population group, 1993	67
Region and division by type of weapon, 1993	68
Population group by type of weapon, 1993	68
Circumstances by type of weapon, 1993	69
Type of assignment by circumstances, 1993	70
Type of weapon and percent injured, 1984-1993	71
Rate per 100 officers, 1984-1993	72
Time of day by population group, 1993	72
Percent cleared, circumstances and population group, 1993	73

SECTION III: ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS 75**Tables:**

Victims and known assailants, 1992-1993	77
Victims killed or injured, 1993	78
Type of weapon and extent of injury, 1989-1993	79
Department by type of weapon, 1989-1993	80
Department and agency by type of weapon, 1993	81
Department and agency by activity, 1993	82
Disposition of known assailants, 1993	83
Region, division, and state by type of weapon, 1993	84

METHODOLOGY

Presented throughout this publication are tables, charts, and narrative comments addressing the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, not the number of incidents or weapons employed. In tabulations pertaining to weapons used, personal weapons are considered to be any part of the body -- hands, fists, feet, etc. -- which can be employed as a weapon. Because of the following outlined differences in data collection and reporting procedures, care must be taken when attempting any comparisons between the information presented on law enforcement officers killed and those assaulted.

In Section I are statistics on felonious or accidental deaths of duly sworn Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers having full arrest powers. Notification of duty-related deaths is received by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program from three sources. State and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submit preliminary data on any officer killed in the line of duty within their

jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attache offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, administrator of the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program, maintains contact throughout the year, supplying information regarding officers whose survivors have received benefits. This threefold reporting procedure ensures the validity and completeness of the data.

Once notification of the line-of-duty death is received, inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident are directed to the victim officer's employing agency. Information concerning two Federal programs which provide benefits to survivors of non-Federal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty is furnished to the agency. Pertinent criminal history data of the individuals identified in connection with felonious killings are obtained from FBI's Interstate Identification Index.

Section II contains data pertaining to assaults on sworn city, county, and state law enforcement officers. The information is collected on a monthly basis from UCR Program contributors who compile and submit their data

by one of two means: either directly to the FBI or through their state UCR Programs.

Law enforcement agencies report figures on assaults which resulted in serious injury or in which a weapon was used which could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults are recorded only if they involved more than verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest.

In all of Section II, the data are based on information from 9,809 law enforcement agencies supplying figures for all 12 months of 1993. These agencies offered services to nearly 211 million inhabitants or 82 percent of the Nation's total population. Tables 2, 4, 9, and 10 of this section are presentations by population groups. The table on page 2 shows the summary of the population coverage and number of agencies represented.

Addressed in Section III of this publication are assaults on criminal justice officers employed by five Federal Government entities -- the United States Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Treasury; the United States Capitol Police; and the Postal Service. Within these five Federal sectors are 10 agencies, bureaus, or services which employ the majority of the personnel who are responsible for protecting Government officials and enforcing and investigating violations of Federal laws.

Population Group	Population Covered	Number of Agencies
Group I (250,000 and over)	44,322,674	60
Group II (100,000 - 249,999)	18,722,664	126
Group III (50,000 - 99,999)	20,977,345	305
Group IV (25,000 - 49,999)	20,001,064	578
Group V (10,000 - 24,999)	21,723,639	1,374
Group VI (under 10,000)	18,064,158	5,148
Suburban Counties	45,131,798	655
Rural Counties	21,714,355	1,563
Total	210,657,697	9,809

On an annual basis, these departments are contacted and requested to submit information on their officers who are assaulted in the line of duty during the calendar year.

Section III's tabulations concerning assaults on Federal officers differ somewhat from those on the other law enforcement entities addressed in this publication. The circumstance categories are tailored to depict the unique duties

performed by Federal criminal justice personnel.

Regardless of the extent or even the absence of personal injury, all reports of assaults or threats to assault are included in the compilations.

SECTION I: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

During 1993, 70 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. Officers' deaths were recorded by law enforcement agencies in 28 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Of the victims, 42 were employed by city police departments, 7 by county police and sheriffs' offices, and 9 by state agencies. Four deaths were reported by one Federal agency, and one territorial agency reported 8 killings.

The total was higher in 1993 than in 1992 when 63 officers were slain. Comparisons for 5 and 10-year periods showed the number of officers slain in 1993 was 6 percent higher than in 1989 but 3 percent below the 1984 total.

Victims

Of the 70 officers killed in 1993, 66 were males and 4 were females. The average age of officers slain was 34. Four of the victims were under the age of 25; 26 were between the ages of 25 and

30; 23 were aged 31 through 40; and 15 were over 40 years of age. The ages of two officers were not reported. Sixty of the slain officers were white, and 10 were black.

The law enforcement officers killed in 1993 averaged 9 years of experience. Twenty-four officers had over 10 years of law enforcement service; 17 had 5 to 10 years of service; and 24 had 1 to 4 years. Two officers had less than 1 year of law enforcement experience, and years of service were not reported for 3 victim officers.

Circumstances Surrounding Deaths

During 1993, 29 officers lost their lives during arrest situations. A further breakdown of these situations showed 10 officers were killed by robbery suspects, 3 by suspects during drug-related situations, 1 by burglary suspects, and 15 by assailants suspected of other crimes.

Fifteen officers were slain investigating suspicious persons or circumstances; 10 were killed while responding to disturbance calls; 10 were killed while enforcing traffic laws; 4 were ambushed; 1 was killed while handling or transporting a prisoner; and 1 was killed while dealing with a mentally deranged individual.

Types of Assignment

Patrol officers accounted for 46 of the 70 victims in 1993. Of those officers killed

while on patrol, 31 were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, 10 to 2-officer vehicles, and 5 were on foot patrol. Fourteen victims were on detective or special assignment, and 10 were off duty but acting in an official capacity when slain.

Figures for 1984 through 1993 also show that the largest percentage of victim officers were assigned to vehicle patrol when they were slain. Fifty-four percent of the vehicle patrol officers were alone and unassisted at the time of their deaths, while 28 percent of the victim officers on other types of assignments were alone and unassisted.

Alleged Assailants

Sixty-five of 70 slayings of law enforcement officers in 1993 have been cleared. Of the 83 suspects identified in connection with the murders, 82 were male and 1 was female. Thirty-six of the suspects were white and 47 were black. Fifty-six of the 83 alleged assailants were under the age of 30.

Fifty-five of the suspects identified had previous arrests, and 31 had a prior conviction. The records showed that 20 suspects had previous arrests for crimes of violence, 26 for drug-related offenses, and 27 for weapons violations.

Of the persons identified, 69 have been arrested by law enforcement agencies. Nine were justifiably killed (2 by victim officers), 5 committed suicide subsequent to slaying the officers. Six unidentified

offenders are still at large.

Dispositions of 1,003 persons identified in connection with officers' murders during the decade, 1982-1991, were reviewed. By moving the period back 2 years, the number of pending cases was only 12. Of the 1,003 identified, 808 were arrested and charged; 136 were justifiably killed; 1 was murdered in an unrelated incident; 54 committed suicide; and 4 remain at large.

Among those persons charged for whom final disposition is known, 73 percent were found guilty of murder; 9 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense related to murder; and 5 percent were found guilty of some crime other than murder. Nine percent of the suspects were acquitted or had charges against them dismissed, and 2 percent of those charged were committed to psychiatric institutions. Another 2 percent of the persons charged with the officers' murders died in custody before final disposition was determined.

Available data revealed that 109 of the 591 offenders found guilty of murder were sentenced to death, 295 received life imprisonment, and 185 were given prison terms ranging from 2 months to 450 years. One was placed on probation, and 1 was given an indeterminate sentence.

Weapons

Firearms claimed the lives of 91 percent of the 704 officers killed in the line of duty from 1984 through 1993. Seventy-one percent of the murders were committed by the use of handguns, 13 percent by rifles, 7 percent by shotguns, and 9 percent by other weapons.

Ninety-six officers were slain with their own weapons during the 10-year period. In the same time frame, 163 officers fired their own service weapons, and the weapons of 127 officers were stolen.

More than half of the officers killed by gunshots during this 10-year period were within 5 feet of their assailants at the time of the attack. Forty-eight percent of the firearm fatalities were caused by wounds to the head, 47 percent by upper torso wounds, and 6 percent by wounds below the waist.

During 1993, firearms were used in 67 of the 70 slayings. Handguns were the murder weapons in 50 of the killings, rifles in 14, and shotguns in 3. Five officers were shot with their own service weapons.

As in previous years, the most common handgun cartridge types used against officers in 1993 were the .38 caliber, .380 caliber, and 9 millimeter. These three weapons jointly accounted for more than half of the handgun deaths.

Three officers lost their lives in 1993 to weapons other than firearms. Two officers were intentionally struck with vehicles, and 1 was struck on the head with a bucket of spackling compound.

Body Armor

Of 201 officers wearing body armor when slain during the past 10 years, 121 suffered gunshot wounds to the head, 54 suffered gunshot wounds to the upper torso, and 16 suffered gunshot wounds below the waist. Twenty-eight officers were killed when bullets entered between the panels of the vests or through the arm openings. Thirteen were killed by wounds above the vest area, and 11 officers were slain when the bullets penetrated their protective vests. Two officers were killed by the wounds in the back area and/or abdominal area below vest not protected by their vest.

Though wearing vests, 7 officers were intentionally struck by vehicles, 1 was beaten, 1 was struck on the head with a bucket of spackling compound, and 1 pushed to his death.

Places

The most populous region, the Southern States, reported 31 of the 70 officers' fatalities in 1993. The Western and the Midwestern States each reported 11 officers slain. The Northeastern States reported 9, and Puerto Rico reported 8.

A comparison of regional totals for the two periods, 1984-1988 and 1989-1993, showed that the number of officers killed during the latter 5-year span declined in all regions.

Times

In the past 10 years, 63 percent of the incidents resulting in officers' deaths occurred from 6:01 p.m. to 6 a.m. The figures show the periods from 4:01-6 a.m. and 6:01-8 a.m. to be the hours when the fewest officers are slain and the 2-hour period, 8:01-10 p.m., to be when the greatest number is killed.

Daily figures for the decade, 1984-1993, showed more officers were slain on Fridays than on any other day of the week; the least number of fatalities was recorded on Sundays. A review of the monthly totals for the same years showed January with the highest figure, 78.

Accidental Killings

Fifty-nine officers lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing their official duties in 1993. Forty-eight officers were

killed in automobile, motorcycle, and aircraft accidents; 7 were accidentally shot, and 4 were accidentally struck by vehicles.

Regionally, the Southern States recorded 26 accidental deaths; the Midwestern States, 16; the Western States, 11; and the Northeastern States, 3. Three officers were accidentally killed in Puerto Rico.

BLANK PAGE

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

1993

WEAPONS USED

BLANK PAGE

**TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
STATE AND AGENCY**

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
Total	70	50	14	3	3
ALABAMA	1	1	0	0	0
Opelika	1	1	0	0	0
ARIZONA	1	0	1	0	0
Department of Public Safety, South Tucson	1	0	1	0	0
CALIFORNIA	8	6	1	1	0
Compton	2	2	0	0	0
Garden Grove	1	1	0	0	0
Manhattan Beach	1	1	0	0	0
Oakland	1	0	0	1	0
Oxnard	1	0	1	0	0
Riverside County	1	1	0	0	0
Stockton	1	1	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	2	0	0	0
Metro-Transit Police	1	1	0	0	0
Metropolitan Police	1	1	0	0	0
FLORIDA	3	3	0	0	0
Belleair	1	1	0	0	0
Metro-Dade	1	1	0	0	0
Palm Beach County	1	1	0	0	0
GEORGIA	1	1	0	0	0
Cobb County	1	1	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	1	1	0	0	0
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0
INDIANA	4	1	1	0	2
State Police, Camden	1	0	1	0	0
State Police, Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	0
North Vernon	2	0	0	0	(vehicle)2

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
KENTUCKY	1	1	0	0	0
Jefferson County	1	1	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	2	2	0	0	0
Baton Rouge	1	1	0	0	0
Shreveport	1	1	0	0	0
MARYLAND	1	1	0	0	0
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	1	1	0	0	0
Boston	1	1	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	1	0	1	0	0
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0
MINNESOTA	1	1	0	0	0
Carlton County	1	1	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	1	1	0	0	0
Potts Camp	1	1	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	1	0	0	1	0
Hastings	1	0	0	1	0
NEVADA	1	1	0	0	0
Highway Patrol, Carson City	1	1	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	1	1	0	0	0
Newark	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
NEW YORK	3	2	0	0	1
New York	1	1	0	0	0
New York Housing Authority	2	1	0	0 (spackling bucket)	1
NORTH CAROLINA	4	3	1	0	0
Charlotte	2	2	0	0	0
Kannapolis	1	0	1	0	0
Winston-Salem	1	1	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1	0	0	0
Benson County	1	1	0	0	0
OHIO	2	2	0	0	0
Columbus	1	1	0	0	0
Lancaster	1	1	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	1	1	0	0	0
Tulsa	1	1	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	4	4	0	0	0
Chester	1	1	0	0	0
McKeesport	1	1	0	0	0
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	1	0	0	0
Department of Public Safety, Orangeburg	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
STATE AND AGENCY - Continued

Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Other
TEXAS	11	4	6	1	0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Waco	4	0	4	0	0
Dallas	1	0	0	1	0
Department of Public Safety, Austin	1	1	0	0	0
Fort Worth	1	1	0	0	0
Haltom City	1	0	1	0	0
McAllen	1	0	1	0	0
Mexia	1	1	0	0	0
Pasadena	1	1	0	0	0
UTAH	1	0	1	0	0
Highway Patrol, Salt Lake City	1	0	1	0	0
VIRGINIA	1	1	0	0	0
State Police, Richmond	1	1	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	1	0	1	0	0
State Police, South Charleston	1	0	1	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	8	7	1	0	0
Puerto Rico	8	7	1	0	0

TABLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
TYPE OF WEAPON BY REGION

Type of Weapon	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories/ Foreign
Total	704	86	124	323	120	51
Handgun	498	65	79	226	80	48
Rifle	95	4	21	44	25	1
Shotgun	51	6	8	31	6	0
Total Firearms	644	75	108	301	111	49
Knife	12	3	2	4	2	1
Bomb	2	1	0	1	0	0
Personal Weapons	6	1	1	3	1	0
Other	40	6	13	14	6	1

TABLE 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
TYPE OF WEAPON

Year	Grand Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Knife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	704	498	95	51	664	12	2	6	40
1984	72	46	9	11	66	2	0	2	2
1985	78	58	3	9	70	1	0	0	7
1986	66	51	8	3	62	0	0	0	4
1987	74	49	9	9	67	3	0	0	4
1988	78	63	11	2	76	0	0	0	2
1989	66	40	10	7	57	2	0	1	6
1990	66	48	8	1	57	3	0	2	4
1991	71	50	14	4	68	0	1	0	2
1992*	63	43	9	2	54	1	1	1	6
1993	70	50	14	3	67	0	0	0	3

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 4. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
TYPE AND SIZE OF FIREARM**

Firearms Used	Total Slain With Firearms	Slain With Own Weapon	Slain Wearing Body Armor
Total	67	5	37
Handgun Total	50	5	27
.22 Caliber	3	0	1
.25 Caliber	1	0	0
.38 Caliber	11	0	6
.357 Magnum	5	1	3
.380 Caliber	9	0	6
9 Millimeter	11	1	6
.40 Caliber	3	1	3
.45 Caliber	3	2	2
Caliber Not Reported	4	0	0
Rifle Total	14	0	9
.22 Caliber	2	0	0
.223 Caliber	3	0	3
.243 Caliber	1	0	0
.30 Caliber	1	0	1
.308 Caliber	2	0	1
.25-20	1	0	1
.30-30	1	0	1
.300 Magnum	1	0	1
Caliber Not Reported	2	0	1
Shotgun Total	3	0	1
12 Gauge	3	0	1

**TABLE 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED BY FIREARMS,
1984-1993, DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIM OFFICERS AND OFFENDERS**

Feet	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	644	66	70	62	67	76	57	57	68	54	67
0 - 5	366	41	43	43	34	47	33	31	34	27	33
6 - 10	122	14	10	12	14	10	11	14	9	14	14
11 - 20	72	4	13	2	6	12	5	4	13	6	7
21 - 50	50	4	4	2	8	5	6	4	6	4	7
Over 50	34	3	0	3	5	2	2	4	6	3	6

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED BY FIREARMS,
1984-1993, LOCATION OF FATAL WOUNDS**

Point of Entry	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	644	66	70	62	67	76	57	57	68	54	67
Front Head	232	22	21	21	27	32	16	25	26	14	28
Rear Head	75	11	6	5	4	5	11	6	10	11	6
Front Upper Torso	252	29	40	26	29	30	18	19	23	17	21
Rear Upper Torso	49	3	3	7	3	6	6	4	5	8	4
Front Below Waist	28	1	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	6
Rear Below Waist	8	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	2

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 7. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED BY FIREARMS,
1984-1993, NUMBER WEARING BODY ARMOR**

Point of Entry	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total Slain with Firearms	644	66	70	62	67	76	57	57	68	54	67
Total While Wearing Body Armor	191	17	13	14	16	20	18	15	24	17	37
Total Head Wounds	307	33	27	26	31	37	27	31	36	25	34
While Wearing Body Armor	121	13	8	6	13	15	9	11	13	11	22
Total Upper Torso Wounds	301	32	43	33	32	36	24	23	28	25	25
While Wearing Body Armor	54	4	5	6	3	3	6	2	9	5	11
Total Lower Torso Wounds	36	1	0	3	4	3	6	3	4	4	8
While Wearing Body Armor	16	0	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	4

TABLE 8. LOCATION OF FATAL FIREARM WOUNDS, 1984-1993
OFFICERS SHOT IN UPPER TORSO WHILE WEARING BODY ARMOR

Point of Entry	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	54	4	5	6	3	3	6	2	9	5	11
Entered between side panels of vest	18	3	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	3
Entered through armhole or shoulder area of vest	10	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	2
Entered above vest (front or back of neck, collarbone area, etc.)	13	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	2
Entered below vest (abdominal or lower back area)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Penetrated vest (by weapon type and caliber)	11	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
Handgun											
.357 Magnum	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Millimeter	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle											
.223 Caliber	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
.30 Caliber	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
.30-06 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
.30-30 Caliber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 Millimeter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

1993

PLACES AND TIMES

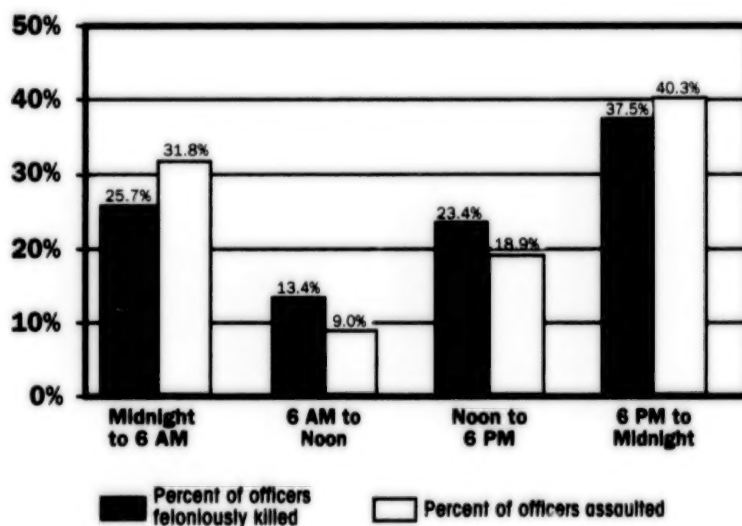
BLANK PAGE

TABLE 9. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
TIME OF DAY

Time of Day	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	704	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70
A.M.											
12:01 - 2	93	8	8	6	5	10	12	10	13	7	14
2:01 - 4	69	5	6	5	8	9	10	4	12	6	4
4:01 - 6	19	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	5	0	2
6:01 - 8	16	2	0	0	5	1	2	2	0	4	0
8:01 - 10	42	1	9	4	5	5	2	1	2	7	6
10:01 - Noon	36	3	3	4	2	7	4	3	3	4	3
P.M.											
12:01 - 2	45	4	6	4	3	4	3	5	6	5	5
2:01 - 4	42	7	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	4
4:01 - 6	78	11	7	11	11	10	9	5	7	4	3
6:01 - 8	61	4	8	10	10	8	3	7	4	3	4
8:01 - 10	104	10	19	10	13	9	6	11	8	10	8
10:01 - Midnight	99	14	7	6	5	8	10	13	8	11	17

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED,
BY TIME OF DAY, 1984-1993**



**TABLE 10. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
BY DAY OF WEEK**

Day of Week	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	704	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70
Monday	99	7	8	9	10	14	12	10	11	11	7
Tuesday	111	15	19	9	7	14	13	12	9	5	8
Wednesday	93	4	6	12	10	9	9	7	11	11	14
Thursday	107	9	16	12	15	8	7	13	7	7	13
Friday	113	14	10	10	12	18	11	7	7	14	10
Saturday	100	13	11	8	13	9	9	8	10	11	8
Sunday	81	10	8	6	7	6	5	9	16	4	10

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 11. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
BY MONTH**

Month	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	704	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70
January	78	10	5	8	12	7	10	7	12	4	3
February	66	5	6	8	6	8	7	4	6	4	12
March	73	10	13	5	6	5	10	8	5	5	6
April	59	1	11	8	6	1	4	6	12	6	4
May	44	2	7	7	3	2	4	6	3	6	4
June	65	7	5	7	4	10	5	12	6	3	6
July	49	4	4	6	9	8	2	3	3	4	6
August	49	3	7	3	3	6	7	4	4	6	6
September	60	11	7	4	9	6	3	6	6	8	0
October	50	5	2	2	5	9	6	4	3	4	10
November	57	5	8	5	5	11	4	3	5	7	4
December	54	9	3	3	6	5	4	3	6	6	9

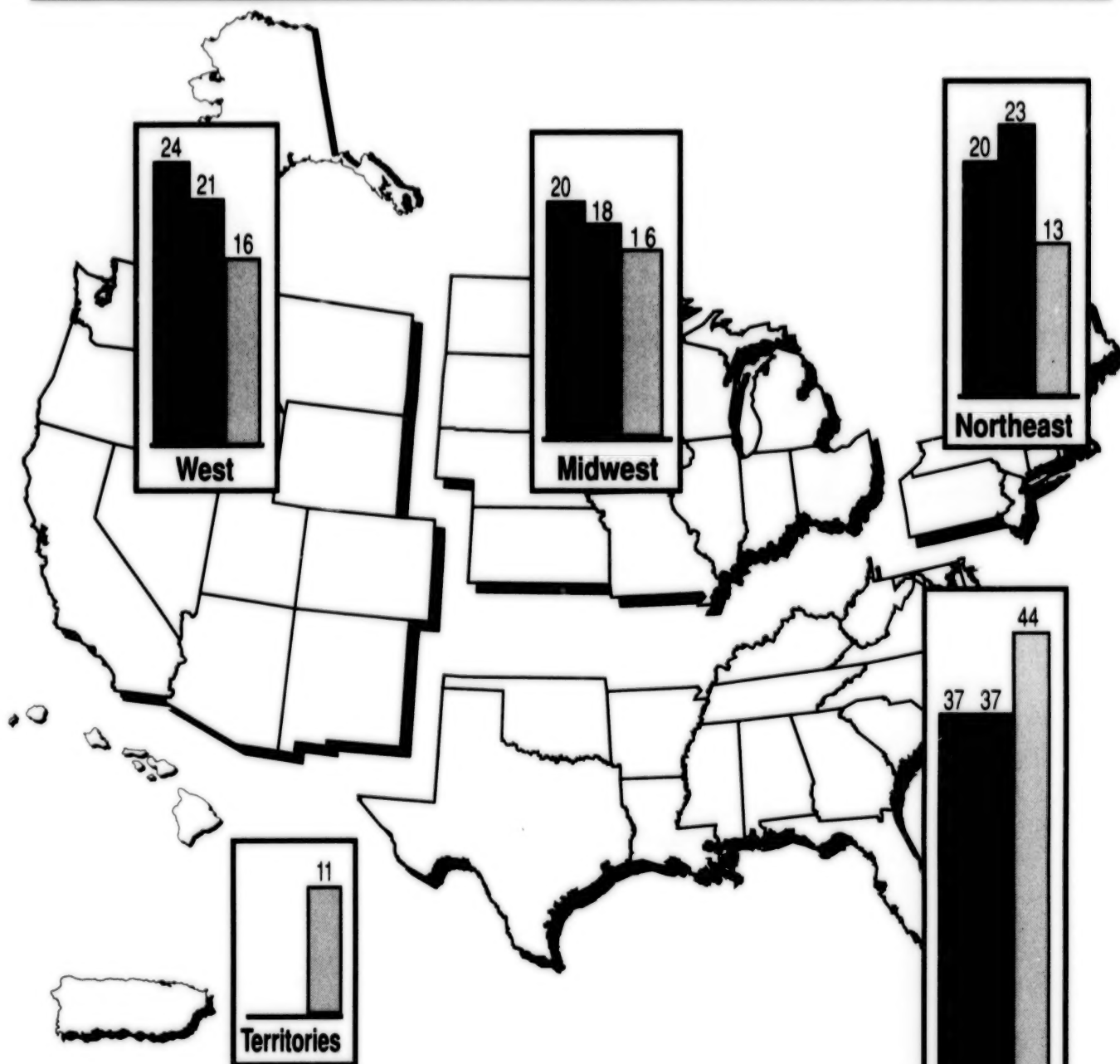
*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 12. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
POPULATION GROUP BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Type of Assignment								
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		Off Duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	70	10	13	18	1	4	1	13	10
Group I (cities 250,000 and over)	16	4	1	2	0	2	0	3	4
Group II (cities 100,000 - 249,999)	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1
Group III (cities 50,000 - 99,999)	6	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Group IV (cities 25,000 - 49,999)	6	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Group V (cities 10,000 - 24,999)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Group VI (cities under 10,000)	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Suburban Counties	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Rural Counties	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Agencies	9	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
U.S. Territories	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	3
Federal Agencies	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED, 1993

BY REGION



- Percent of total United States population
- Percent of all law enforcement officers employed
- Percent of all law enforcement officers killed

(due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100)

* Population and officer employee data not available for U.S. Territories

TABLE 13. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE

Area	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	704	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70
NORTHEAST	86	10	11	6	12	7	9	7	7	8	9
New England	15	1	4	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Connecticut	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Maine	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	10	1	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	71	9	7	6	10	5	8	6	5	7	8
New Jersey	10	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	40	5	1	2	9	4	7	2	3	4	3
Pennsylvania	21	1	2	3	0	1	1	4	2	3	4
MIDWEST	124	10	14	11	17	12	8	14	20	7	11
East North Central	88	9	7	10	13	10	4	10	12	5	8
Illinois	28	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	5	1
Indiana	12	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	4
Michigan	26	3	1	3	4	4	1	3	6	0	1
Ohio	14	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	2
Wisconsin	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
West North Central	36	1	7	1	4	2	4	4	8	2	3
Iowa	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Minnesota	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Missouri	16	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	5	1	0
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	323	37	36	32	28	38	32	31	29	29	31
South Atlantic	149	17	17	16	15	13	14	16	12	15	14
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Florida	48	6	1	7	8	8	3	7	2	3	3
Georgia	30	4	3	5	3	2	4	2	4	2	1
Maryland	10	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
North Carolina	19	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	4
South Carolina	16	0	3	0	1	1	1	3	2	4	1
Virginia	17	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	1
West Virginia	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

TABLE 13. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE - Continued

Area	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
East South Central	64	7	7	8	5	7	6	9	5	7	3
Alabama	14	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kentucky	16	1	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1
Mississippi	24	4	2	2	1	3	5	3	1	2	1
Tennessee	10	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	0	0
West South Central	110	13	12	8	8	18	12	6	12	7	14
Arkansas	12	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Louisiana	19	3	1	0	1	3	4	2	0	3	2
Oklahoma	9	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Texas	70	4	7	5	7	12	8	3	10	3	11
WEST	120	13	10	13	16	19	9	9	7	13	11
Mountain	45	3	1	7	7	10	3	3	4	4	3
Arizona	17	1	0	3	3	5	1	0	2	1	1
Colorado	9	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Montana	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Nevada	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
New Mexico	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	75	10	9	6	9	9	6	6	3	9	8
Alaska	6	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
California	56	6	6	3	5	9	5	5	3	6	8
Hawaii	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washington	7	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	50	2	6	4	1	2	8	5	8	6	8
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	48	2	6	4	1	1	8	5	7	6	8
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FOREIGN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

1993

**CIRCUMSTANCES
SURROUNDING
DEATHS**

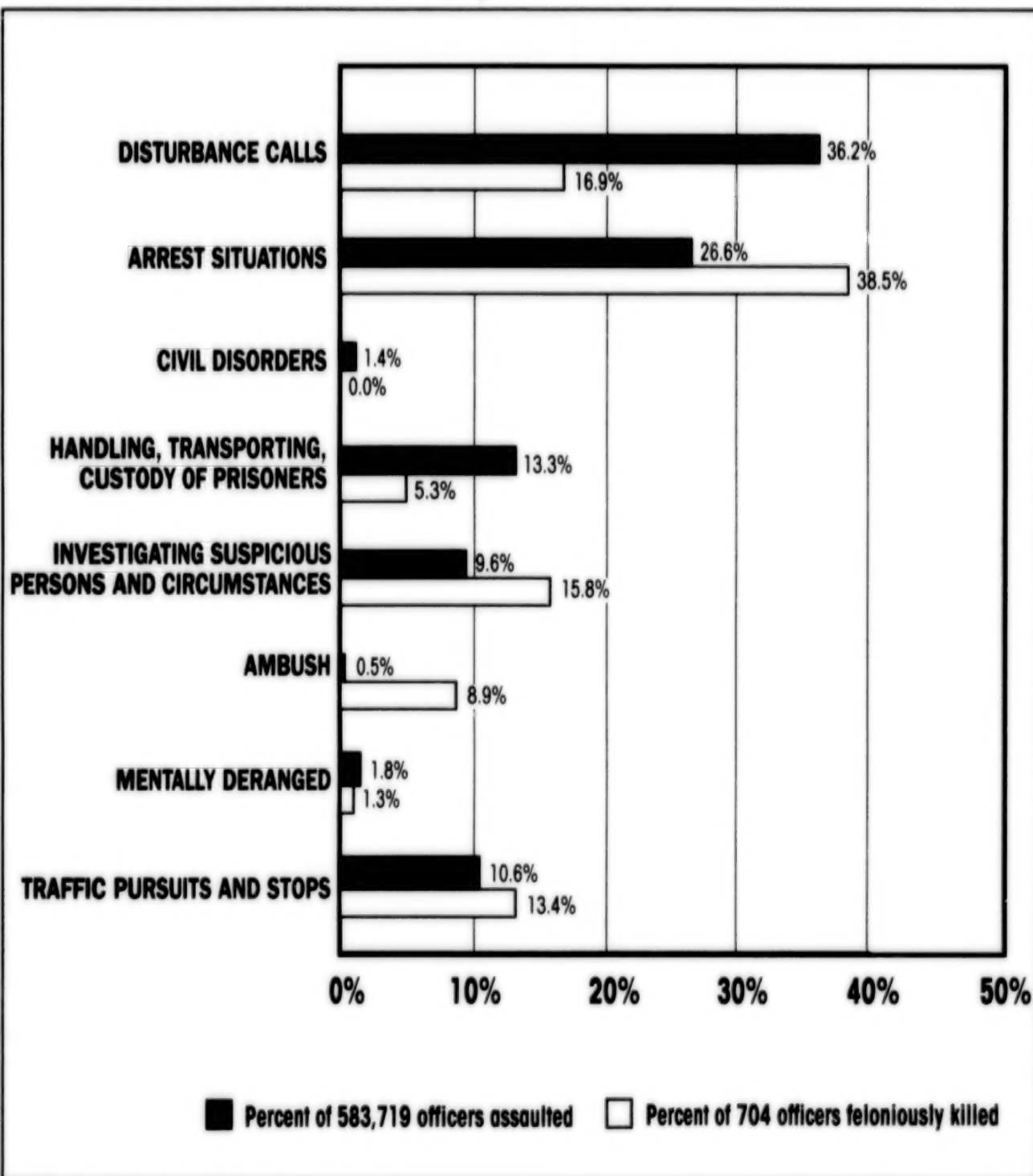
BLANK PAGE

**TABLE 14. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT BY REGION**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	U.S. Territories/ Foreign
Total	704	86	124	323	120	51*
Disturbance Calls	119	15	27	49	24	4
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	10	11	23	9	4
Family quarrels	62	5	16	26	15	0
Arrest Situations	271	32	47	118	48	26
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	26	2	7	12	3	2
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	86	14	10	31	14	17
Drug-related matters	54	7	5	28	13	1
Attempting other arrests	105	9	25	47	18	6
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	37	4	10	15	6	2
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	111	15	16	58	17	5
Ambush Situations	63	8	10	23	10	12
Entrapment/premeditation	32	2	4	13	7	6
Unprovoked attack	31	6	6	10	3	6
Mentally Deranged	9	0	1	5	2	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	94	12	13	55	13	1

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED AND KILLED, CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE, 1984-1993



**TABLE 15. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993
Total	704	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70
Disturbance Calls	119	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5
Family quarrels	62	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5
Arrest Situations	271	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	26	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	86	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10
Drug-related matters	54	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3
Attempting other arrests	105	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	37	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	111	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15
Ambush Situations	63	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4
Entrapment/premeditation	32	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2
Unprovoked attack	31	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2
Mentally Deranged	9	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	94	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 16. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
CIRCUMSTANCES BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Type of Assignment								
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		Off Duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	704	84	232	115	3	9	46	116	99
Disturbance Calls	119	26	38	38	0	0	1	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	13	11	19	0	0	1	6	7
Family quarrels	62	13	27	19	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest Situations	271	25	47	43	3	4	14	80	55
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	26	6	11	3	0	0	0	3	3
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	86	8	14	8	1	2	3	7	43
Drug-related matters	54	4	3	5	0	0	7	35	0
Attempting other arrests	105	7	19	27	2	2	4	35	9
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	37	6	9	1	0	1	11	9	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	111	10	50	18	0	3	7	13	10
Ambush Situations	63	4	20	3	0	1	11	6	18
Entrapment/premeditation	32	2	9	3	0	1	4	1	12
Unprovoked attack	31	2	11	0	0	0	7	5	6
Mentally Deranged	9	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	94	10	65	10	0	0	2	1	6

**TABLE 17. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1993
CIRCUMSTANCES BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Type of Assignment								
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Foot Patrol		Detective/ Special Assignment		Off Duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	70	10	19	12	1	4	1	13	10
Disturbance Calls	10	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest Situations	29	0	3	6	1	2	1	9	7
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attempting other arrests	15	0	2	3	1	2	0	6	1
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	15	3	6	2	0	1	0	1	2
Ambush Situations	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mentally Deranged	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	10	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 18. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED, 1984-1993
CIRCUMSTANCES BY WEAPON**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Grand Total	Handgun	Rifle	Shotgun	Total Firearms	Kuife	Bomb	Personal Weapons	Other
Total	704	498	95	51	644	12	2	6	40
Disturbance Calls	119	58	34	15	107	3	0	2	7
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	22	23	7	52	2	0	2	1
Family quarrels	62	36	11	8	55	1	0	0	6
Arrest Situations	271	206	35	16	257	4	0	2	8
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	26	22	2	2	26	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	86	78	3	1	82	1	0	1	2
Drug-related matters	54	43	8	2	53	0	0	0	1
Attempting other arrests	105	63	22	11	96	3	0	1	5
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	37	30	0	1	31	2	0	2	2
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	111	87	8	6	101	2	1	0	7
Ambush Situations	63	38	14	8	60	1	0	0	2
Entrapment/premeditation	32	18	6	6	30	0	0	0	2
Unprovoked attack	31	20	8	2	30	1	0	0	0
Mentally Deranged	9	8	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
Traffic Pursuits/Stops	94	71	3	5	79	0	1	0	14

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

1993

**PROFILES OF
VICTIM OFFICERS
AND
ASSAILANTS**

BLANK PAGE

TABLE 19. PROFILE OF VICTIM OFFICERS, 1984-1993

Victim Officers	1993	1984-1988	1989-1993*	1984-1993*
Total	70	368	336	704
Under 25 Years of Age	4	33	19	52
From 25 through 30 Years of Age	26	91	82	173
From 31 through 40 Years of Age	23	130	126	256
Over 40 Years of Age	15	114	106	220
Age Not Reported	2	0	3	3
Average Years of Age	34	36	37	36
Male	66	358	326	684
Female	4	10	10	20
White	60	327	286	613
Black	10	39	48	87
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	1	0	1
Less than 1 Year of Service	2	17	14	31
From 1 through 4 Years of Service	24	98	96	194
From 5 through 10 Years of Service	17	115	89	204
Over 10 Years of Service	24	138	132	270
Years of Service Not Reported	3	0	5	5
Average Years of Service	9	9	10	9
Average Height	5'9"	5'8"	5'9"	5'9"
In Uniform	57	266	234	500
Wearing Protective Body Armor	39	86	118	204

*Includes 1 additional victim reported after the 1992 publication was printed.

**TABLE 20. PROFILE OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE FELONIOUS KILLING OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1984-1993**

Persons Identified	1993*	1984- 1988	1989- 1993*	1984- 1993*
Total	83	508	434	942
Under 18 Years of Age	17	41	53	94
From 18 through 29 Years of Age	39	290	222	512
Average Age	28	29	28	28
Male	82	489	424	913
Female	1	19	10	29
White	36	280	227	507
Black	47	208	202	410
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	10	4	14
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	10	1	11
Prior Criminal Arrest	55	390	293	683
Convicted on Prior Criminal Charge	31	307	222	529
Prior Arrest for Crime of Violence	20	195	153	348
On Parole or Probation at Time of Killing	12	135	85	220
Prior Arrest for Murder	3	25	21	46
Prior Arrest for Drug Law Violation	26	119	114	233
Prior Arrest for Assaulting an Officer or Resisting Arrest	15	56	55	111
Prior Arrest for Weapons Violation	27	211	144	355

*Offender information for 1 incident was not received.

**TABLE 21. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED IN THE FELONIOUS KILLING OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1982-1991**

Persons Identified	1982-1986	1987-1991	1982-1991
Known Persons	520	483*	1,003*
Fugitives	1	3	4
Justifiably Killed	72	64	136
Committed Suicide	29	25	54
Arrested and Charged	418	390	808
Arrested and Charged	418	390	808
Guilty of Murder	322	269	591
Guilty of Lesser Offense Related to Murder	29	45	74
Guilty of Crime Other Than Murder	13	25	38
Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	40	30	70
Committed to Mental Institution	6	8	14
Case Pending or Disposition Unknown	1	11	12
Died in Custody	7	2	9

*One offender was murdered while at large.

BLANK PAGE

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
FELONIOUSLY KILLED**

1993

**SUMMARIES OF
INCIDENTS**

BLANK PAGE

SUMMARIES OF FELONIOUS INCIDENTS

ALABAMA

An Opelika Police Department sergeant was slain on October 4 at approximately 1:20 p.m. The sergeant was apparently investigating a suspicious male and radioed he had stopped a car in the parking lot of a local shopping center. While being interviewed by the sergeant between the two cars, the 51-year-old driver drew a 7.62x25-millimeter Norinco Type 54 pistol from a holster concealed in the rear waistband of his pants and fired several shots at point-blank range. The sergeant took cover behind his vehicle and returned fire. Unseen by the sergeant, the assailant's 45-year-old wife, who had been on a nearby phone when the shooting began, ran up behind the sergeant, drew a 9-millimeter Glock 19 handgun, and opened fire. Approximately 15 shots were exchanged during the altercation. The sergeant was not wearing protective

body armor at the time of the incident and was struck a minimum of five times, with one shot striking the center of his chest. He died at the scene. The couple fled in their vehicle and a high speed chase ensued until the car was eventually stopped in a rural area several miles south of Auburn. A 4-hour standoff followed, during which the couple released their 9-year-old son who had been in the car with them. The alleged assailants surrendered after they were advised they were about to be gassed. Further investigation determined there were several other weapons in the car, including assault rifles. Both assailants were charged with Capital Murder. The victim sergeant was 38 years old and had over 15 years of law enforcement experience.

ARIZONA

On May 17 at about 3:45 p.m. a 27-year-old patrolman with the South Tucson Department of Public Safety was shot and killed. The victim and other officers were attempting to serve a search warrant for child molestation at the residence of a 63-year-old man. After announcing themselves and receiving no response, two of the officers entered the garage area of the residence, where they were fired on by the man. Their return fire caused him to retreat to another part of the residence. Since the windows were shaded, officers could not see

movement inside. The victim patrolman was peering from behind a brick wall to locate the assailant when he was struck by a single round from a .25-20-caliber Winchester rifle. The round struck the victim officer in the forehead, killing him instantly. The assailant then returned to the garage area. In an exchange of gunfire with the remaining officers, he was killed. The victim patrolman had 14 months of law enforcement service.

CALIFORNIA

A SWAT team officer with the Stockton Police Department was shot and killed on January 22 at about 2:30 a.m. while executing a narcotics search warrant. Assigned to secure the local residence named in the warrant, the 12-member SWAT team forced open the front door after knocking three times and receiving no response from inside. Shouting "police" in Spanish and English as they entered the dark residence, the victim followed another officer down a hallway leading to three bedrooms as the remaining members searched other areas. When the 31-year-old victim officer entered the master bedroom, he apparently did not see a male crouched down in a corner and continued to the connecting bathroom located at the opposite side of the room. As he got near the bathroom, the hidden 63-year-old male fired a shot at him. The round missed and struck the wall next to him.

The officer returned fire, wounding the male in the chest, but the assailant managed to fire again. One round from his .357-magnum Taurus Model 66 revolver hit the victim in the left eye and the other struck him in the right foot. Both the officer and his assailant were pronounced dead at a local hospital. The 9-year veteran officer was wearing protective body armor when slain.

Two Compton Police Department officers died during the early morning hours of February 23 after being shot during a traffic stop they effected about 11:10 p.m. the previous night. They were responding to a radio call when for unknown reasons they stopped a truck driven by a lone male. As neither officer had contacted the dispatcher prior to the stop, witnesses reported the shootings to police. Investigation revealed that a struggle ensued when the officers attempted to restrain the driver outside of his vehicle. He managed to produce a Sigarms Model P226 9-millimeter semiautomatic pistol and fire several shots at both officers before fleeing in the truck. One officer, a 5-year veteran who was 29 years old, sustained a fatal head wound, as well as wounds to the right arm, left leg, and the chest. The chest wound, which was potentially fatal, entered through the armhole/shoulder area of his body armor. The second victim, a 24-year-

old reserve officer with 2 years of law enforcement experience, was shot in the face, neck, and upper and lower back. Although the neck wound was potentially fatal, the fatal wound was caused by a round which entered below his body armor and lodged in his upper back. A 22-year-old alleged gang member was arrested April 6 and charged with two counts of Murder.

On March 9, a police officer with the Garden Grove Police Department was shot and killed by an unknown assailant while executing a traffic stop. At approximately 2:45 a.m., the 36-year-old officer, who was wearing a protective vest, stopped and approached a male riding a motorcycle. The motorcyclist shot the officer three times with a .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol and left him for dead. Of the three shots, one struck the victim officer in the chest but was stopped by the protective vest. A second shot hit him on the left side of the face and another struck him in the lower back. The wound to the lower back proved to be the fatal shot. The veteran officer, who had 16 years of law enforcement experience, died approximately 3 hours later at a local hospital. The assailant remains at large.

On May 9 at about 2 a.m., a 33-year-old deputy with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department was slain while

answering a domestic disturbance call. The complainant met the deputy in the parking lot of an apartment complex in Temecula. She informed him that she believed a female who lived in a nearby apartment had been killed by a male friend. As they spoke, the suspect approached on foot with his 12-year-old son. The complainant pointed him out and left the area. The man, who was carrying a radio, stated he wanted to put it in his car. After the man placed the radio in the trunk, the deputy asked the son to stay with the car while he had the man walk back to the cruiser. Without warning, the man produced a Glock Model 19 9-millimeter semiautomatic handgun and shot the deputy in the cheek at point-blank range. After fleeing with his son in his car, the man dropped the boy off at a freeway emergency phone call box and drove off. Using the murder weapon, the 37-year-old male committed suicide by shooting himself in the head as deputies were moving in to arrest him. A check of the apartment revealed that he had killed his girlfriend prior to the disturbance call. The victim deputy had 4 years of law enforcement service.

At approximately noon on December 2, a 35-year-old officer with the Oxnard Police Department was shot and killed. The victim officer, assisted by other officers, was responding to a man-with-gun call at an

unemployment office. A 33-year-old man had entered the office armed with a .44 Remington Magnum-caliber revolver, a 12-gauge shotgun, and two rifles. He had randomly fired at the employees, killing three and wounding four. The police responded to the scene. The man fled in his car, and a high-speed chase ensued. When the pursuit encountered heavy traffic at a Ventura intersection, the suspect stopped his vehicle. He then fired two shots from a .300 Winchester magnum-caliber Browning semiautomatic rifle, which was fitted with a telescopic sight. Although the distance between the suspect's car and the victim officer's patrol car was 200 feet, one of the rounds struck the victim officer in the head, killing him instantly. The assailant then fled the scene in his vehicle, and the chase resumed. After covering approximately 6 miles, the suspect stopped near a Ventura unemployment office. He was shot and killed by the pursuing Oxnard police officers after exiting his vehicle, displaying a weapon, and refusing to surrender. The victim officer had over 13 years of law enforcement experience.

A 19-year veteran officer with the Oakland Police Department was shot and killed on December 15 at 12:21 p.m. The 41-year-old officer and his partner responded to a call for assistance from two animal control officers

who were attempting to remove a pit bull dog from a residence. The owner refused to cooperate. At the residence, one officer went to the rear while the other three were admitted to the front by the father of the dog's owner. When the dog's owner refused to allow them to take the dog for rabies testing, the officers placed him under arrest. Initially, he complied by turning around and starting to put his hands on the wall, but as the officers began to put his hands together, he hit the victim officer's partner in the head, knocking him away. The victim officer, assisted by an animal control officer, managed to get the male outside into the yard where the struggle continued. The male was hit several times with a metal baton with no visible effect. A chemical spray was also used, but it missed his face. Subsequently, he was able to break free and run back into the house where he obtained a 12-gauge Mossberg shotgun from a closet. As the victim officer, who was wearing body armor, came back in the door he was hit with one blast in the upper chest area under the arm. While falling, he drew his weapon and fired two shots at his 21-year-old assailant. The suspect fired a second shot before the other officers returned fire, killing him. The assailant's father was also mortally wounded during the gun battle.

At approximately

11 p.m. on December 27, a Manhattan Beach Police Department officer was shot and killed during a traffic stop of a suspected drunk driver. The victim officer spoke briefly with the driver who then exited his vehicle. Reportedly, while the conversation continued outside of the vehicle, the man produced an unknown make and model .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol and shot the 29-year-old officer once each in the right shoulder and the head, fatally wounding him. As the victim officer fell to the ground, the assailant fired a third shot into his back which was stopped by his body armor. The victim officer had over 4 years of law enforcement experience. His assailant fled the scene and remains at large.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On December 19 at about 11:53 p.m., an officer with the Metropolitan Transit Police was slain while investigating a suspicious vehicle occupied by a male and a female. The 40-year-old officer positioned his vehicle behind the suspect vehicle and radioed for an NCIC check. The officer ordered the female, who was in the driver's seat, to the rear of the vehicle. He then ordered the male passenger out of the vehicle and directed him to place his hands on the right front fender. The 12-year veteran officer was standing between the two vehicles interviewing the

female when he was advised via his portable radio that the vehicle was stolen. The dispatcher, who also was heard by the male passenger, ordered additional units to the scene. The 20-year-old male then drew an Arminus Titan Tiger model N38 .38-caliber revolver from his waistband and charged at the officer, expending all six rounds at the officer as he ran. The victim officer, who was wearing a protective vest, was shot three times, once each in the upper torso, neck, and hand. One of these shots entered the victim officer's chest via the armhole of his vest, mortally wounding him. He struggled with his assailant and was pistol-whipped about the head and face until he collapsed. The male then ordered the female, under threat of death, to accompany him away from the scene. When she refused, he left in the stolen vehicle. The female radioed for help and performed CPR on the officer until backup units arrived. The male was arrested December 20 at his residence without incident and was charged with First Degree Murder. The female was not charged. On the day of the shooting, she had been picked up by the assailant and driven to the scene of the incident where the male had her switch seats with him. She had no prior knowledge that the vehicle was stolen. The male was subsequently convicted of First Degree Murder.

At approximately 9 p.m. on December 30, an officer with over 3 years of service with the Metropolitan Police Department was shot and killed. The 25-year-old victim officer and his partner were in uniform in an unmarked patrol vehicle when they observed a man park a vehicle illegally. As the man exited his vehicle, the victim officer indicated to his partner that he might be wanted. The two officers were approaching him on foot when the man, who had his hands in his pockets, ran up the steps of a residence, ignoring their orders to stop. Reportedly, as the victim officer caught up to the man at the top of the steps, the man turned and fired two shots from a .40-caliber Glock semiautomatic pistol. One round was stopped by the victim's body armor, causing him to fall backwards down the steps. The second round entered his chest just above the top edge of the armor, incapacitating him. The assailant then turned and fired at least one shot at the victim officer's partner, who was standing a few steps behind the victim officer. One shot struck her in the lower back, just above the bottom edge of her body armor. Seeking cover, she returned fire. Her weapon jammed after the first shot, which missed the assailant. The man then turned and fired four more shots into the victim officer's head as he lay on the steps. His partner suffered bruising from the shot which struck her body armor but was otherwise

uninjured. Their 23-year-old alleged assailant was arrested a short time later in the vicinity of the incident and was charged with First Degree Murder While Armed.

FLORIDA

A sergeant with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office was shot and killed on February 25 shortly after 11 p.m. The 15-year veteran had just checked a bank alarm in Lantana when he observed four youths fleeing from the area. After requesting assistance, the 41-year-old sergeant stopped to question and pat down the youths. Reportedly, one of the youths, an 18-year-old male, pulled a Smith and Wesson Model 10 .38-caliber revolver from his waistband and shot the sergeant twice in the head. He then removed the victim's service weapon and fled. Before officers could arrest the assailant, he shot himself in the mouth with the victim's service weapon and sustained severe brain damage. He is currently in a mental institution.

A 28-year-old officer with the Belleair Police Department was shot and killed on June 13 at approximately 11:20 p.m. The officer responded to a prowler call at a local residence and surprised a suspect trying to gain entry. He was attempting to handcuff the male when a struggle ensued, during which he was disarmed and shot with his own

service weapon, a Smith and Wesson Model 4506 .45-caliber semiautomatic pistol. Backup officers discovered that the 5-year veteran had expired from a gunshot wound to the right leg which severed his femoral artery, causing him to bleed to death. A 31-year-old male was subsequently arrested and charged with First-Degree Murder.

An off-duty police officer with the Metro-Dade Police Department was shot and killed on October 30, during an attempted robbery. At about 12:40 a.m., the 6-year veteran officer and a male companion were leaving a friend's apartment in Coconut Grove when an armed male approached them and demanded their property. As her companion handed the man money and the keys to his vehicle, the 34-year old officer produced her service weapon and exchanged gunfire with the male. She fired one shot, wounding her assailant in the abdomen; he returned fire with a .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol. The victim officer was struck numerous times; once fatally in the chest. Her assailant ran to a nearby motorcycle and fled with an accomplice. About 30 minutes later, the accomplice dropped the alleged assailant off at a local hospital, where the 22-year-old male was later arrested. His 33-year-old male accomplice was arrested a few days later for an unrelated offense. The alleged assailant has been

charged with First-Degree Murder, Attempted First-Degree Murder, Armed Robbery, and Attempted Armed Robbery; his accomplice has not yet been charged.

GEORGIA

On July 13, at about 12:40 a.m., a 24-year-old officer with the Cobb County Police Department was found slain along the side of a road. The officer had radioed that he was checking on a suspicious male in the Cobb County jurisdiction. Approximately 4 minutes later, communications requested a status report, but received no response. A second officer arrived at the scene and discovered that the victim officer's patrol car was missing. A few minutes later, he found the body of the victim officer lying in the grass just off the road. The officer had been shot twice in the head with a .380-caliber pistol. A wallet, containing various forms of identification, was found near the officer's body. The missing patrol car was found several hours later in Marietta. Later, while responding to a suspicious person call, Cobb County officers took a 24-year-old male into custody. He has been charged with the officer's murder.

ILLINOIS

A 19-year veteran officer with the Chicago Police Department was shot at about 11:30 p.m. on

August 6. Off-duty, the 46-year-old officer was visiting a friend's place of business when he went outside the establishment to investigate a gang disturbance. While speaking to a youth, he observed a male across the street pointing a gun at the two of them. The officer attempted to draw his weapon when the male began shooting, firing several shots from a TEC-22 .22-caliber semiautomatic handgun. A bullet struck the officer in the upper back. The officer died the following day. Later the same day, the 18-year-old alleged assailant was arrested and charged with Murder and Attempted Murder. Subsequently, another male, aged 16, was apprehended for harboring the assailant and was charged with the same offenses.

INDIANA

An Indiana State Police master trooper was shot and killed on February 5 shortly after 1:30 p.m. while investigating two suspicious persons. On patrol alone, the 16-year veteran had turned his car around on an interstate highway northeast of Indianapolis and pulled behind a car stopped on the side of the road. Two males, both apparently intoxicated, were outside of the car. After a wanted check indicated there was a local warrant for one of the men, the trooper placed him under arrest and was handcuffing him when shot. The wanted

man's companion allegedly produced a Raven Arms .25-caliber semiautomatic handgun, aimed over the shoulder of the arrestee, and fired one round into the chest of the 43-year-old trooper. Both men then fled in their vehicle. Passersby stopped to render aid and called authorities by using the trooper's radio. A 45-year-old parolee was arrested later the same day and charged with Murder, Escape, and Carrying a Handgun Without a License.

At about 1:30 a.m. on March 24, a 29-year-old patrolman and a 22-year-old reserve officer with the North Vernon Police Department were killed when a 30-year-old male rammed their police vehicle with his car. On March 18, the male had been involved in a domestic dispute with his girlfriend at her place of employment. He had barricaded himself in his car with a weapon, threatening suicide. After 3 hours of negotiation, he was arrested and placed in 72-hour psychiatric detention. He was able to post bond and only stayed in the facility for 36 hours. On the night of March 23, the male was again involved in a domestic dispute with a relative of his girlfriend. The police were called, but upon arrival observed the male driving away and radioed for assistance. The victim officers answered the call and positioned their vehicle to intercept the suspect. When the male observed the officers'

vehicle, he allegedly left the roadway and rammed the vehicle in the passenger side, killing both officers instantly and critically injuring himself. The man was taken to the hospital after the incident. Following treatment, he was taken into custody and charged with two counts of Murder. The victim patrolman had over 2 years of law enforcement experience. The reserve officer had served for 3 months.

A 28-year-old Indiana State Police trooper was shot and killed at 10:34 p.m. on July 29 as officers of the Carroll County Sheriff's Department, the Flora Police Department, and the Indiana State Police responded to a call from the Camden Town Marshal. The marshal had requested assistance in arresting a 66-year-old male who was characterized as a "mental case." When the marshal confronted the man and informed him that he was under arrest for disorderly conduct, the suspect refused to submit and retreated to his residence one block away. Once the other officers arrived, they were briefed by the marshal and proceeded to approach the residence in an attempt to persuade the male to surrender peacefully. The man came out onto his porch and confronted the officers. When informed that he was still under arrest, the suspect retreated back into the residence. The officers pursued the suspect to his

door, where the trooper confronted the suspect's 70-year-old wife. He informed her that her husband was under arrest and continued into the residence. The trooper had just moved into an interior hallway when he was shot once in the chest at close range with a .30-30 caliber rifle. Although he was wearing protective body armor, the bullet was able to penetrate the vest due to the rifle's power and close range. As the other officers disarmed and handcuffed the assailant, he suffered an apparent heart attack and was pronounced dead at the scene. The injured trooper was rushed to a nearby hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival. The victim trooper had over 2 years of law enforcement experience.

KENTUCKY

On October 27 at about 2 p.m., a 37-year-old sergeant with the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office was slain. The victim sergeant and his partner went to a Louisville residence to serve an emergency protective order. Upon arriving at the dwelling, the 11-year veteran sergeant went to the rear, while his partner went to the front. As the sergeant approached the back door, he was fired upon with a 9-millimeter Stallard Arms semiautomatic pistol. One shot missed the sergeant completely, but another hit him in the side, penetrating both lungs. He managed to run to the front of the

property before collapsing. After the sergeant was transported to the hospital, where he later died of his injuries, responding officers surrounded the residence and ordered the gunman to surrender. After a few minutes, a 28-year-old male reportedly opened the back door and threw out a weapon. He was arrested and charged with the sergeant's murder. The man named on the protective order, the brother of the arrestee, was not at the residence at the time of the shooting.

LOUISIANA

Working a privately paid security detail led to the death of a Baton Rouge Police Department corporal at about 12:15 a.m. on January 7. The nearly 14-year veteran, driving a marked patrol car, transported the manager of a local grocery store to a bank night deposit box. Two gunmen ambushed them, one from each side of the car, as they pulled up to the deposit box. In a barrage of gunfire from the robbers, the 36-year-old corporal was struck 12 times at close range through the car windows. She was shot in the head, neck, chest, back, and arms with an unknown make and model .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. Any of her wounds to the neck, chest, or back were potentially fatal. Although hit multiple times as well, the manager, from the passenger seat, drove the patrol car away from the assailants,

thwarting the robbery, and summoned help at a nearby store. The victim officer died shortly after arrival at a local hospital. Five days later, four males, aged 49, 22, and two aged 20, were arrested and charged in connection with the incident. The manager was hospitalized for several days and released.

A corporal with the Shreveport Police Department, who was assigned as a narcotics investigator with the street drug interdiction team, was shot and killed on March 3 at about 7:20 p.m. He and five other officers were executing a search warrant for drugs at a local residence when their entry was delayed because a battering ram crashed through the door instead of knocking the door loose from its hinges. Therefore, the living room was vacant as officers entered, and they moved down an unlit hallway to clear the bedrooms. As the 34-year-old corporal walked past a closed bathroom door, a 68-year-old male stepped out behind the officer and began firing with a 9-millimeter Stallard Arms JS-9 semiautomatic handgun. The victim was struck by four rounds, one to the left arm, one to the right shoulder, one in the upper middle back which was stopped by his body armor, and one which entered the left buttock and traversed to the upper right torso, causing the death of the corporal. Other officers returned fire and killed the assailant. The victim corporal had

over 9 years of law enforcement service.

MARYLAND

On May 26 at about 12:40 a.m., a 23-year veteran officer with the Baltimore City Police Department was fatally wounded during a robbery attempt. The 50-year-old victim officer, who was off-duty but in full uniform including protective body armor, entered a local carry-out restaurant and was grabbed by two males and pushed into a corner. A third male pointed a .38-caliber revolver at him. Dropping items from his pocket, the officer knelt as if to retrieve them but instead drew his service weapon. In an exchange of gunfire, the officer was wounded in the left knee and thigh, causing serious damage to the femoral artery, which proved fatal. Two suspects, aged 17 and 16, were wounded in the exchange. The two wounded males and another 17-year-old were arrested and charged with Murder.

MASSACHUSETTS

On February 19, at approximately 4:10 p.m., a 35-year-old officer with the Boston Police Department was shot and killed while assisting in preventing the escape of a prisoner who was being held in relation to an earlier, unrelated arrest. During the attempted escape, a struggle ensued between the assailant and the victim officer, during which the

assailant was able to gain possession of the officer's service weapon, a Glock 9-millimeter handgun, and shoot the officer once in the front of the torso. The officer was transported to a local hospital where he died later that evening. The 30-year-old assailant was restrained at the scene and charged with Murder. The victim officer had more than 12 years of law enforcement experience.

MICHIGAN

On October 2 at about 10 a.m., a 43-year-old officer with the Detroit Police Department was shot. The 16-year veteran, who was working in an undercover capacity, had parked his unmarked patrol vehicle in a commercial area to discuss an investigation with another officer. As the two officers conversed outside their vehicles, another vehicle approached. A man opened fire with a .30-caliber semiautomatic rifle, firing several shots, one of which struck the victim officer in the back. Although he was wearing protective body armor, the round passed through the gap between the vest's front and back panels, causing severe injuries. The victim returned fire with his sidearm but missed his assailant. He was transported to a local hospital, where he died of his injuries on October 22. His 30-year-old assailant was arrested October 29. In May, 1994, the assailant was convicted of Second-Degree Murder and is

currently serving a prison sentence of 40 to 60 years.

MINNESOTA

On August 26 at about 1 a.m., a deputy with the Carlton County Sheriff's Department was slain while responding to a disturbance call. Late on August 25, the Moose Lake Police Department received a complaint of a man out in his yard shooting. When officers arrived, they heard shots coming from the residence and called for assistance. The officers were familiar with the male who was known to have a history of mental illness. He had been released from the State Hospital in March and was currently living with his father. Responding officers from the Carlton County Sheriff's Office, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, the Moose Lake Police Department, and the St. Louis County Sheriff's Office SWAT Team arrived and surrounded the residence. Their plan was to remove the father from inside before using the SWAT Team to apprehend the suspect. While positioned at the back of the home, the victim and two other officers saw the father come out and begin walking down the steps. The officers were attempting to move him to safety when the son turned on the yard light exposing all four men. In the next instant, the son exited the home and began firing. The first shot fired from the Smith & Wesson .357-magnum revolver hit

the deputy in the right hip area below his protective vest, crossed his abdomen, and severed the femoral artery. His fellow officers returned fire and killed the 42-year-old assailant. The 47-year-old deputy sheriff was a veteran with 26 years of law enforcement service.

MISSISSIPPI

On May 8 at about 7:20 p.m., the 45-year-old Chief of Police of the Potts Camp Police Department was fatally shot while making a traffic stop. As the 15-year veteran approached the suspect vehicle, the driver, who was apparently known to the victim, displayed both hands through the window and then exited the vehicle. The Chief was unaware that the man was concealing a .45-caliber Haskell semiautomatic pistol. Reportedly, when they were about 3 feet apart, the male fired a single shot which struck the victim in the center of the forehead, killing him instantly. Investigation indicates the 22-year-old alleged assailant, who was on parole at the time of the shooting, then fled in his vehicle to Collierville, Tennessee, where he rammed a vehicle occupied by two juvenile males. He hijacked their vehicle and forced them to drive him back to Mississippi. Upon reaching Mississippi, the male was apprehended by the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol. He has been charged with Capital Murder.

NEBRASKA

At approximately 10 p.m. on October 9, a 37-year-old police officer with the Hastings Police Department was shot and killed upon responding to a domestic disturbance complaint at a local residence. The complaint was the second that day from the same location. Arriving at the residence, the victim officer parked his patrol vehicle and approached the garage, where he found a 35-year-old man armed with a New England Firearms 12-gauge shotgun holding a female hostage. The victim officer had drawn his service weapon and was attempting to talk to the man when he was shot in the face and killed instantly. His assailant fled in his vehicle, taking the hostage with him. Responding officers arriving a few minutes later found the victim officer where he fell. Searching the residence, they located three children and the assailant's wife. Witnesses reported that the man had forced his way into the residence a short time before the victim officer arrived. Unable to locate his wife, who had hidden from him, he had taken another female resident hostage and dragged her to the garage as the victim officer arrived. At about 5:30 a.m. on October 10, the assailant committed suicide while being pursued by police. The female hostage was unharmed. The victim officer had over 3 years of law enforcement experience.

NEVADA

A 25-year-old trooper with the Nevada Highway Patrol was shot with a .38-caliber Rossi revolver at about 8:45 p.m. on November 30 while making a traffic stop. The department received a call that a male had fled from a service station without paying for gas. The victim trooper informed dispatch that he had sighted the vehicle and was in pursuit. After the vehicle was pulled over, the trooper approached and asked the driver for his license. When he stated he did not have one, the trooper, who was wearing body armor, instructed the driver to exit the vehicle. Instead, the male reportedly drew the weapon and fired one shot, striking the trooper in the head above the right eye. His assailant then fled the scene. Subsequently, an all-out manhunt was initiated, and a 25-year-old prison escapee was apprehended. He has been charged with the trooper's murder. The trooper had 1 year of law enforcement service.

NEW JERSEY

On June 3, at about 11:10 a.m., a detective with the Newark Police Department was standing in the hallway of a courthouse waiting to testify in a drug trial, when a 24-year-old male approached him from behind. The male fired one shot from a .357-magnum-caliber revolver at point-blank range into the back of the victim officer's

head, killing him instantly. The revolver had been smuggled into the courthouse and the officer had no warning. The subject was arrested on the scene. The victim officer was 30 years old and had 7 years of law enforcement service.

NEW YORK

At about 4 p.m. on March 10, a detective with the New York City Police Department was shot and killed. Working undercover in a narcotics "buy and bust" operation, the victim had prearranged a purchase of 10 pounds of marijuana. While waiting at the pick-up location, the sellers advised the victim that the delivery would be delayed. The victim detective exited the premises and informed his back-up teams of the delay. He then returned to await the delivery. The male delivering the drugs arrived, but with only 4 pounds of marijuana. He explained that the remaining 6 pounds would arrive later. The victim detective left the premises to advise his back-up teams of the additional delay. At this time, the supervisor ordered the teams to effect the arrests. The victim detective returned to the premises, immediately followed by the back-up teams. The two males that had arranged the deal were arrested at once. The male who had delivered the marijuana drew a 9-millimeter Smith & Wesson semiautomatic pistol and began shooting at the victim detective, who returned

fire. Both men fired three shots and both were hit. The victim detective was not wearing protective body armor at the time and suffered a fatal wound to the upper torso. The 23-year-old alleged assailant suffered a gunshot wound to the hip and survived. The victim detective had more than 7 years of law enforcement service. His alleged assailant was arrested and charged with Murder and other related charges.

An officer with the New York City Housing Authority Police Department, aged 27, with over 2 years of law enforcement experience, was shot and killed during a robbery attempt on July 4 at approximately 2:30 a.m. The officer was sitting on his motorcycle in front of a grocery store, waiting for his fiancée to return. He was approached by an armed male who demanded money. When he identified himself as a police officer, the male fired, hitting the officer once above the right eye with a shot from a Ruger Mark II .22-caliber semiautomatic pistol. As the victim officer fell, his motorcycle landed on top of him. The male assailant dragged him from under the bike and attempted to start it. When the motorcycle failed to start, he fled the scene. A 24-year-old suspect was arrested a short distance from the shooting.

On October 8 at about 10:15 p.m., an officer with the New York City

Housing Authority Police Department was slain after responding to a disturbance call. The 25-year-old victim and his partner had helped other officers disperse a crowd in front of a building. As they were preparing to leave the area, the victim officer was killed when struck in the head with a plastic pail filled with joint spackling compound. The pail had been thrown from the roof of a building. The victim officer died of massive head injuries. A 22-year-old male was arrested and charged with Murder. The victim officer had nearly 3 years law enforcement experience.

NORTH CAROLINA

On April 23 at about 10:30 p.m., a 15-year veteran officer with the Winston-Salem Police Department was shot and killed. The 40-year-old victim and six fellow officers were executing a search warrant for drug-related offenses at the time of the incident. While three officers took positions at the back door of the residence, the victim and three other officers announced themselves at the front door. After receiving no response from the occupants, but hearing them talking inside, the officers used a battering ram to gain entrance. Reportedly, a male extended his hands and fired one shot with a .38-caliber Model 15 Smith and Wesson revolver as the victim followed another officer into the residence.

The victim was fatally wounded by the round which entered his forehead. Withdrawing from the residence, the officers ordered the occupants to surrender. A 36-year-old man, the victim's alleged assailant, attempted to flee the residence via the back door, but retreated when he observed the three officers in position there. He surrendered and was arrested and charged a short time later. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to life.

Two officers with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department were slain on October 5 while apprehending a suspect. During the early hours of their shift, a series of crimes including strong-armed robberies and auto theft were apparently committed by one individual. A description of the perpetrator and the stolen vehicle was broadcast to police officers. At approximately 7 p.m., the two victims, in a two-officer vehicle, spotted the suspect and vehicle in a heavily populated public housing project. Both officers got out of their car and ordered the male suspect to show his hands. The suspect complied, but as they approached, he ran. One of the officers caught up with the suspect at the edge of a heavily wooded area, and they entered the woods. Both men fell to the ground, which was densely covered with thick vines, making it difficult to maneuver. Entering the thicket, the other officer also

went down. The officers attempted to restrain the suspect on his back, with one officer on his chest and the other on his knees. During the struggle, the suspect was able to reach with his right hand and grab the holstered pistol of the officer on his chest; he used his left hand to push the officer off. Though wearing protective armor, the officers were each shot once in the head with the officer's Smith & Wesson .40-caliber semiautomatic pistol. The assailant fled into the woods with the officer's weapon. A perimeter was set up by responding officers, and a 32-year-old suspect was subsequently apprehended and charged with two counts of First-Degree Murder. One victim officer was 26 years old with 4 years of law enforcement experience; the other was aged 25 with over 3 years of service.

On December 31 at approximately 10 p.m., a 31-year-old patrolman with the Kannapolis Police Department was ambushed. Shortly before the slaying, a 25-year-old male wanted on several non-violent charges called the police dispatcher and stated he wanted to surrender. The man was well known to the police and the victim officer responded alone to the residence at the address provided. He parked in the driveway, exited his patrol vehicle, and was approaching the front door when he was fired upon with an Essential Arms Model J-15

.223-caliber semiautomatic rifle. The wounded officer managed to activate his belt-mounted radio and was struggling toward the cover of his vehicle when he was felled by a burst of gunfire. Several rounds from the rifle, which had been converted to fully automatic, penetrated the victim officer's body armor and caused fatal chest wounds. After the shooting, the assailant fled on foot. Responding officers found him about three blocks from the scene; he had committed suicide by shooting himself in the chest with the same weapon he used to kill the patrolman. The man was dressed in black, with an insulated camouflage coverall over his clothes, and he had spare rifle magazines loaded with several hundred rounds of .223-caliber ammunition. The victim patrolman had 4 years of law enforcement service.

NORTH DAKOTA

On August 26, at approximately 2 p.m., a field deputy with the Benson County Sheriff's Office was shot while arresting a 57-year-old male for failure to appear on another charge. The deputy arrested the suspect at a local bar, and then placed him in the rear seat of the patrol car. After the deputy got in on the driver's side of the vehicle, the male pulled out a homemade .22-caliber single-shot handgun and shot him in the right temple. The suspect then reloaded the

weapon and shot himself in the head. He was pronounced dead at the hospital later the same day. The 26-year-old victim deputy, who had two years of law enforcement experience, died the following day as a result of his wound.

OHIO

While pursuing a robbery suspect, a Lancaster Police Department patrolman was shot about 1:55 a.m. on February 21. The patrolman and other officers had responded to a robbery-in-progress call at a local convenience store. Since there was freshly fallen snow, the officers were able to follow the suspect's footprints leading to the rear of the store, along a river, and into a residential area. The victim officer observed the suspect and pursued him on foot through the residential area. Reportedly, as the officer rounded a house and followed the footprints into an open area of a backyard, the male stepped from behind a pine tree and fired at the officer with a Rossi .38-caliber revolver. The 30-year-old patrolman, who had over 2 years of law enforcement service, was shot in the front of the head and died later that day in a local hospital. The alleged assailant, a 29-year-old male, fled to a nearby creek bank where he was arrested by other officers.

At about 4:45 a.m. on December 10, a 26-year-old Columbus Police

Department officer with over 3 years of law enforcement service was shot and killed. The officer was slain by a male being sought by police after fleeing the scene of a vehicle stop. Upon locating the suspect, the officer exchanged gunfire with him. The officer, who was wearing protective body armor, was struck once in the right elbow and then fatally in the right eye by rounds from a Rossi .38-caliber revolver. His 29-year-old assailant was wounded in the upper abdomen. Out of ammunition, the assailant was attempting to take the slain officer's weapon when killed by responding officers.

OKLAHOMA

On April 22 at about 1:30 a.m., a 24-year-old patrolman with the Tulsa Police Department was shot during a traffic stop. A witness stated that the officer had stopped a vehicle, exited his patrol car, and was approaching when the driver exited and fired one shot. When responding backup officers arrived, they found the patrolman lying next to his vehicle. The victim patrolman was wearing body armor when shot in the front of the head with a .380-caliber semiautomatic handgun. He had 2 years of law enforcement service. His 23-year-old alleged assailant was arrested on June 3 and charged with First-Degree Murder.

PENNSYLVANIA

On June 16, a 45-year-old officer with the Philadelphia Police Department was shot and killed; his 51-year-old partner was wounded in the same incident. At approximately 10:20 p.m., the two officers, riding in the same vehicle, executed a traffic stop on a vehicle for a defective tail light. Both officers exited the patrol car and approached the stopped vehicle. The victim officer, while shining a flashlight through the passenger-side window, observed a brown paper bag being held by the male front seat passenger. When the victim officer attempted to examine the bag, the male resisted and proceeded to exit the vehicle, opening the door with such force that it knocked the victim officer to the ground. A struggle ensued and the victim officer's partner rushed over to offer assistance. While struggling with both officers, the male was able to gain control of the partner's service revolver. He removed the weapon from its holster and shot the partner in the head and shoulder. He then shot the victim officer in the eye and abdomen. The 19-year-old alleged assailant was arrested by assisting officers while fleeing the scene. The brown bag was found to contain 3 ounces of cocaine which the alleged assailant stated was being transported from New York to Philadelphia. Both officers were transported to a local hospital

where the victim officer, who had 7 years of law enforcement experience, died of his wounds on June 17. The partner is recovering from the injuries he sustained in the incident. Their alleged assailant has been charged with Murder and other related offenses.

On July 1 at about 11:30 p.m., a 39-year-old officer with the Chester Police Department was shot and killed while responding to a domestic disturbance call at a residence. The victim officer was the first to arrive at the scene. Witnesses stated that she had knocked on the door twice when the inner door opened and she was shot once with a .380-caliber Walther PPK semiautomatic pistol. The victim officer was fatally wounded in the throat. Reportedly, the man then went back into the residence and killed his girlfriend. A backup officer responding to the scene a few minutes later exchanged fire with the male as he was leaving, but neither man was wounded. The assailant then fled the scene in his vehicle. The next day, a trooper with the Delaware State Police arrested a Philadelphia Housing Authority officer for drunk driving. The 50-year-old was subsequently identified as the suspect in the two slayings and was charged. The victim officer, who died of her injuries at the scene, had over 3 years of law enforcement experience.

A patrolman with the McKeesport Police Department, aged 25, was shot and killed with his own weapon, a Smith and Wesson Model 28 .357-magnum caliber revolver on November 10 at about 2:20 p.m. The patrolman, who was on foot patrol in the downtown business district, encountered a known panhandler, and an argument ensued. The patrolman was attempting to arrest the man when a struggle ensued. During the struggle, the male was able to remove the patrolman's weapon from its holster, but shot himself in the hand. As they continued to struggle with the weapon, the panhandler gained control and fired twice at the patrolman. Although the vest worn by the patrolman stopped a bullet to his chest, he was fatally wounded in the head. His assailant fled the scene, taking the patrolman's weapon. A 39-year-old male was subsequently arrested and charged with Criminal Homicide. The slain patrolman had 6 months of law enforcement experience.

On November 16, at about 8:45 p.m., a 15-year veteran officer with the Philadelphia Police Department was shot and killed. Assigned to patrol near automatic teller machines (ATMs), the 46-year-old victim officer and his partner were in plainclothes and an unmarked car when they observed two males approach a citizen at his vehicle. The males forced

the civilian back into his car and robbed him of cash. Finding an ATM card, one of the males escorted the civilian to a nearby machine to withdraw money. During this time, the officers called for backup and exited their vehicle. The victim followed the man to the ATM, while his partner approached the other male who remained in the robbery victim's car. Reaching the ATM, the victim officer announced his presence and was immediately fired upon with a Charter Arms .38-caliber revolver. One round hit the officer in the front of the head and two entered his upper chest. Return fire from responding officers and the victim's partner killed the 20-year-old assailant as he attempted to flee. At some point during the exchange, the other male escaped. A 20-year-old suspect was apprehended 2 days later and charged with Murder, Robbery, and related charges.

PUERTO RICO

On February 1 at approximately 2 a.m., an officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was shot and killed in Rio Piedras. The officer was sitting in the reception area of the precinct when a vehicle passed by and the occupants started shooting. The officer was fatally wounded by two shots to the chest area.

On April 29 at about 8:25 a.m., an area commander with the Police of

Puerto Rico was shot and killed in his office in Bayamon by a subordinate. A 49-year-old officer who was upset at being reassigned conversed with other officers while waiting for the commander to arrive. When asked by the commander if he was aware of his transfer, the officer demanded an explanation for the new assignment. Reportedly, after a brief conversation between the two, the officer drew his .38-caliber Smith & Wesson service revolver and opened fire. The commander was struck by four rounds, two of which caused fatal injuries to the upper torso. Another officer was wounded in the leg. The victim's alleged assailant was arrested and charged with Murder, Attempted Murder, and weapons violations.

On July 11 at about 10:20 p.m., an off-duty officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was slain. The 39-year-old victim was at her residence in Trujillo Alto with her mother and nephew when a 31-year-old armed male appeared. After fatally wounding the officer's nephew, he fired his revolver at her mother but missed. The 16-year veteran, who was watching television in her bedroom when the gunfire erupted, ran out and attempted to restrain and disarm the man. A struggle ensued during which the victim officer was fatally wounded in the chest and back. The assailant then committed suicide.

On August 11 at about 9:20 a.m., a 26-year-old officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was shot and killed in Caguas. A short time earlier, four males had obtained over \$230,000 in an armed robbery of a bank, wounding two officers in making their escape. After carjacking a vehicle in a nearby neighborhood, the robbers made their way to a van, which they had prepared in advance, and continued their escape. The van was subsequently stopped by the victim and his partner. Upon requesting identification from the van's driver, the 8-year veteran was shot three times. Although wearing protective body armor, he suffered fatal chest injuries. The other males exited the van, and, in an exchange of gunfire with the victim's partner, wounded him. A short time later, three officers from the Police of Puerto Rico's robbery unit arrived and also exchanged gunfire with the suspects. Three males were wounded and all four were arrested, including the victim officer's 24-year-old alleged assailant.

On August 19 at approximately 9:15 p.m., a 29-year-old sergeant with the Police of Puerto Rico was shot and killed. The off-duty victim officer and a friend entered a bar in Juncos unaware that a robbery was in progress. Upon discovering the sergeant's identification and service weapon while searching him, a 17-year-old male

became involved in a struggle with the officer. The 8-year veteran was shot in the chest at point-blank range with a Smith and Wesson Model 36 .38-caliber revolver, killing him. The robber's partner grabbed the officer's service revolver and the money taken from the bar and both men fled. Both males were later arrested and have been convicted of Murder.

On October 12, at about 8:30 p.m., a sergeant with the Police of Puerto Rico was shot and killed. The sergeant and a fellow officer were making rounds in their patrol car when they observed two men walking, one of whom was wearing a ski-type mask. The sergeant pulled up close to the men and asked the man wearing the mask to identify himself. In that instant, the other male drew a .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol and fired two shots. Though wearing protective body armor, one of the bullets struck the 36-year-old sergeant in the mouth and the other entered his left shoulder and penetrated the chest cavity. The wounded sergeant, still in the driver's seat, pushed the gas pedal, which caused the patrol car to lurch forward. His partner tried to grab the wheel and get the car under control, but it veered off the road and crashed into a fence. His partner and several residents who came to assist drove the sergeant to a local hospital where he succumbed to his wounds.

The sergeant was a 17-year veteran of law enforcement. His 19-year-old alleged assailant was arrested on October 14 and charged with Murder. The other suspect remains at large.

On October 27 at about 11:40 p.m., an officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was ambushed. The 25-year-old officer was working undercover with a drug investigations unit in Humacao at the time of his death. Returning to his residence in an unmarked vehicle, the off-duty officer was unaware that he was being followed by two males in another car. As he parked his vehicle in front of his residence, the other car pulled alongside. Witnesses observed the passenger as he shot the victim several times with a revolver. He was struck five times in the head and left arm and was unable to return fire. The two males then fled the scene immediately in their vehicle. The victim officer was taken to a local hospital, where he died of his injuries a short time later. His assailants remain at large.

On December 4 at about 9:50 p.m., a 52-year-old police officer with the Police of Puerto Rico was slain during a robbery. Working undercover, the officer was sitting in a bar, when a man entered and asked for a soft drink. The man then pulled a gun and announced "this is a hold-up." Reacting, the officer swung around while trying to retrieve his service

weapon and was fired upon four times with a revolver. The 27-year veteran officer was struck three times, suffering a fatal wound to the head. The suspect fled the scene and joined two other males in a waiting car. The assailant and his accomplices remain at large.

SOUTH CAROLINA

On January 15 at about 5:30 p.m., a sergeant with the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety was shot while responding to a suspicious person incident. A male and his female companion were attempting to purchase clothing by writing a check at a local department store. Noting that the male's out-of-state identification picture did not match the male, the store clerk became suspicious and called security officers who in turn called the police department. The 38-year-old sergeant was questioning the male in the office area of the store when the male allegedly produced a Ruger Security-6 .357-magnum revolver and began firing. Three of the six rounds hit the victim, and he sustained fatal wounds to the chest and the stomach. The sergeant had 9 years of law enforcement experience. An 18-year-old male, who was subsequently identified as an escapee from Alabama, was arrested and charged with Murder.

TEXAS

On February 28 at about 9:45 a.m., four Special Agents with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were shot and killed. They were assisting in the execution of federal arrest and search warrants for illegal weapons and explosives at a cult compound near Waco. Of the four victims, a 26-year-old agent was shot in the head with a rifle, possibly a .308-caliber. Another agent, aged 28, was killed when a round, possibly from a .223-caliber rifle, penetrated his body armor and entered his chest. Both agents had over 4 years of law enforcement service. The other two victims were 5-year veterans. A 30-year-old agent was fired upon with a rifle, possibly a .223-caliber, and sustained fatal injuries to the head; he also was wounded in the shoulder area by a round which penetrated his body armor. An agent, aged 32, was taking cover behind a vehicle when he was shot in the head with a rifle, possibly a 7.62 x 39-millimeter. Another 20 agents were wounded and six cult members died in the gunfight which began a 51-day standoff that ended in April with the deaths of another 78 cult members and their leader in a fire at the compound.

A Haltom City Police Department officer was killed and three residents were wounded by a sniper on March 6 about 4:30 p.m. Several officers responded

to a local subdivision to pinpoint the exact house from which the shots were being fired. As the 48-year-old victim officer turned his patrol car onto a court, gunfire erupted, and he was fatally shot in the head with a .243-caliber Winchester Model 70 rifle. The 19-year veteran radioed that he had been shot, but the tactical team was unable to rescue him from his patrol car for about an hour because of the continuing sniper fire. Officers from several law enforcement agencies responded, and the sniper, a juvenile male, was subsequently shot and killed.

At about 2:45 p.m. on June 16, a 28-year-old trooper with the Texas Department of Public Safety was shot and killed. The victim trooper was responding to a disturbance call involving a man waving a gun in a pickup truck. The trooper sighted the truck and stopped it. Both men exited their vehicles and were engaged in conversation when the 48-year-old suspect suddenly attacked the trooper. During the struggle, the assailant gained control of the trooper's service weapon, a .45-caliber Sig-Sauer semiautomatic pistol, and fired seven shots at close range. The victim trooper was wearing protective body armor which stopped five of the bullets. The remaining two shots struck the trooper in the head and abdomen. The trooper, who had more than 6 years of law

enforcement experience, died later of these injuries. The assailant fled the scene in his truck but was apprehended a short time later in the city of Stratford and charged with Capital Murder.

An off-duty detective with the Fort Worth Police Department was shot and killed in a robbery attempt on June 26, at approximately 11:40 p.m. The detective and a friend were walking through a park when they observed a suspicious group of five males. As a precaution, the detective steered his companion toward the pavilion area so they could better observe the suspects. After a brief period of time, the suspects got into their car and appeared to be leaving. As the detective and his companion left the pavilion area, the suspects returned, shining the headlights of their car directly at the victim. At this time, four of the suspects got out of the car and approached the detective. One of the suspects produced a firearm and demanded that the detective and his companion come out in the open. The detective shouted to his companion to run as he drew his service weapon, keeping it hidden behind his leg. A second suspect noticed the drawn weapon and opened fire on the detective, hitting him in the chest. As the detective fell, he was able to fire approximately five rounds, none of which struck the suspects, who fled the scene in their vehicle. The

detective was taken to a nearby hospital where he died the following day of wounds from a TEC DC-9 9-millimeter semi-automatic pistol. Four 17-year-old males and a 25-year-old male were apprehended that same evening and charged with Capital Murder. Of the five subjects, four have admitted to being active gang members. The detective, aged 28, had over 6 years of law enforcement experience.

On July 10, at about 12:20 a.m., a patrolman with the McAllen Police Department was killed in an ambush in connection with a gang-related incident. The 46-year-old patrolman was working on a security detail at the local civic center which had been rented out for a teenagers' party. As the party was breaking up, two teen-aged gang members confronted a member of a rival gang, enticing him to chase them. The rival gang member chased them into an adjacent cemetery where other members of their gang waited in ambush. As the intended victim entered the cemetery, he was fired upon with a Ruger .22-caliber semiautomatic rifle and two sawed-off shotguns. He was struck with several shots and killed. The victim patrolman and other officers, responding to the sound of gunfire, were fired upon as they entered the cemetery. The victim patrolman, while attempting to push a bystander out of the line

of fire, was struck in the right chest by a single shot from the rifle. He died while being transported to a local hospital. His 17-year-old alleged assailant, one 18-year-old male, three 16-year-old males, and one 15-year-old male were arrested and charged with Capital Murder. Additionally, a 28-year-old male was arrested and charged with Capital Murder based on evidence that he concealed both the weapons and the individuals after the fact. A 21-year-old male who was involved in planning the ambush and drove the others to pick up the weapons used in the incident was arrested and charged with Organized Criminal Activity. The victim patrolman had 17 years of law enforcement experience.

A Mexia Police Department patrolman was slain after responding as backup to a reported shoplifting at a local convenience store. While in the store at about 12:30 a.m. on August 2, the victim officer was advised his patrol car had been damaged in the store's parking lot. He and a reserve officer left the store and confronted a male suspect who fled on foot. The officers had given chase for about 50 feet when the victim patrolman observed the man drop something and broke off the pursuit to examine the object. As he reached down to retrieve the object, he was struck by a single shot fired from a .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol. His

assailant was apparently concealed behind a wooden fence at the edge of the parking lot. Although the victim patrolman was wearing body armor, the bullet entered between the vest's side panels and caused a fatal chest wound. The 33-year-old victim patrolman had 3 years of law enforcement experience. A 17-year-old male was arrested and charged with Capital Murder.

On November 5 at approximately 5:45 a.m., a 28-year-old patrolman with the Pasadena Police Department was shot and killed while assisting other law enforcement agencies in executing a drug and weapon search warrant. The victim officer, with over 8 years of law enforcement experience, was the assigned point man for the SWAT Team. To gain entrance into the residence, a wrecker was used to pull loose the burglar bars, and the front door was forced with a hand-held ram. Several stun grenades were also tossed inside the dwelling. As the patrolman entered a bedroom of the residence in a crouched position, a male sat up on the bed and fired a Glock 9-millimeter semiautomatic pistol. Although wearing protective armor, the officer was killed by a bullet which struck between the vest's front and rear panels and ricocheted downward into his body, striking the lung, heart, and spleen. His alleged assailant, aged 21, surrendered at the scene and was charged with

Capital Murder of a Police Officer.

On November 9, at about 2:55 a.m., an off-duty senior corporal with the Dallas Police Department was shot and killed. The 46-year-old officer, dressed in civilian clothes, was walking a female companion to her apartment. As they approached the apartment door, the female told the officer she had seen a person hiding in bushes next to a pickup truck. The officer told the female to go inside and wait while he checked it out. Upon approaching the pickup, he observed two males attempting to steal it. One acting as a lookout was armed with a Remington 12-gauge shotgun and the other was attempting to enter the vehicle. When the officer intervened, gunfire erupted. During the ensuing exchange of gunfire, the 22-year veteran officer was fatally shot in the front of the head. After the shooting, a wounded 19-year-old male was found in nearby bushes. His 17-year-old alleged accomplice, who escaped the scene, was also later apprehended. Both have been charged with Capital Murder.

UTAH

On June 16, at about 8:30 p.m., a trooper with the Utah Highway Patrol was shot and killed while assisting a Grand County deputy sheriff in a high-speed pursuit. The

suspects had allegedly left a gas station without first paying for their gasoline purchase. During the course of the pursuit, the suspects drove on the wrong side of the freeway for approximately 3 miles. As the officers attempted to bring the chase to a safe conclusion, shots were fired by the fleeing suspects. One round from a Marlin Model 60 .22-caliber rifle pierced the windshield of the trooper's car, striking him in the left eye. The trooper, who had over 6 years of law enforcement experience, died as a result of the wound a short time later. The 18-year-old male alleged assailant was subsequently apprehended and charged with Murder.

VIRGINIA

After stopping a speeding car on an interstate highway near Dale City, a trooper with the Virginia Department of State Police was slain at approximately 12:45 a.m. on February 24. Unaware the car was stolen since it had not yet been reported as such, the 23-year veteran had the driver exit the vehicle, patted him down, and had him stand at the left rear fender. At the request of the 50-year-old trooper, who then stood at the rear of the vehicle, the male's companion exited the front passenger side, but kept his hands out of sight. When ordered to place his hands in view, the male produced a 9-millimeter Glock Model 17 semiautomatic handgun and

fired five rounds, all of which struck the trooper in the chest or the arms. The trooper had not contacted the dispatcher prior to effecting the traffic stop, and a passerby who came to his aid used his radio to summon assistance. Although the victim was wearing protective body armor, he died at the scene from a fatal wound to the chest caused by a round which entered above his vest. Later the same day, the 21-year-old driver and the trooper's 20-year-old assailant were arrested and charged with Capital Murder. The assailant was subsequently convicted and sentenced to death.

WEST VIRGINIA

A 34-year-old senior trooper with the West Virginia State Police who had over 4 years of law enforcement service was shot on April 8, at approximately 10 p.m. The victim, along with a fellow trooper, responded to a disturbance call regarding a vehicle parked in front of a neighbor's driveway. Upon arrival, the troopers exited their vehicles and approached the residence. As they walked around the corner of a carport/storage building, the victim officer was shot in the abdomen with a .308-caliber Winchester rifle by a 68-year-old male positioned 94 feet away on a wooded hillside. The second trooper observed the male fleeing

into the nearby woods and called for assistance. After backup arrived, a search of the woods was conducted. The male was located, and a short gun battle ensued during which he was wounded. The male was treated at a local hospital and released back into the custody of the State Police. The trooper died of his wound the next day. His alleged assailant has been charged with Murder.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED**

1993

**PLACES AND
CIRCUMSTANCES**

BLANK PAGE

TABLE 22. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1984-1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE

Area	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	686	75	70	67	74	77	79	67	52	66	59
NORTHEAST	90	11	8	9	12	10	14	6	9	8	3
New England	27	3	1	4	1	4	6	2	4	2	0
Connecticut	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Maine	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
New Hampshire	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic	63	8	7	5	11	6	8	4	5	6	3
New Jersey	13	3	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	2
New York	26	3	2	2	5	4	2	2	2	3	1
Pennsylvania	24	2	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	1	0
MIDWEST	99	12	9	9	14	6	14	6	6	7	16
East North Central	72	9	6	8	12	5	11	4	3	5	9
Illinois	18	4	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	2	3
Indiana	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Michigan	17	0	3	4	5	0	1	1	0	2	1
Ohio	13	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	0
Wisconsin	16	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	1	0	4
West North Central	27	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	7
Iowa	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Kansas	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Minnesota	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	11	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2
Nebraska	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	318	32	28	31	23	39	35	38	26	40	26
South Atlantic	139	11	8	19	14	17	12	13	12	19	14
Delaware	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	46	4	3	2	6	3	6	4	6	7	5
Georgia	24	1	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	1	3
Maryland	14	1	1	4	2	2	0	0	1	2	1
North Carolina	11	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3
South Carolina	23	0	1	4	2	3	4	0	2	6	1
Virginia	12	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 22. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1984-1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE - Continued

Area	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
East South Central	56	7	6	2	1	9	10	7	5	5	4
Alabama	31	4	4	1	1	3	5	6	2	3	2
Kentucky	9	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mississippi	7	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2
Tennessee	9	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0
West South Central	123	14	14	10	8	13	13	18	9	16	8
Arkansas	17	4	1	4	0	1	2	0	2	2	1
Louisiana	19	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	1
Oklahoma	11	1	2	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	0
Texas	76	6	10	3	4	9	10	14	4	10	6
WEST	157	19	19	16	24	20	14	14	10	10	11
Mountain	61	10	7	4	10	5	6	9	0	6	4
Arizona	25	3	3	2	5	1	1	6	0	2	2
Colorado	8	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1
Idaho	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
New Mexico	10	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
Utah	8	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Wyoming	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific	96	9	12	12	14	15	8	5	10	4	7
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	71	6	6	10	12	13	8	3	7	2	4
Hawaii	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oregon	8	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Washington	13	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1
U.S. TERRITORIES	18	1	5	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	3
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	16	1	4	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	3
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOREIGN	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Philippines	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 23. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED, 1984-1993
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT**

Circumstances	Total	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	686	75	70	67	74	77	79	67	52	66	59
Automobile Accidents	326	34	32	24	36	35	43	27	24	34	37
Motorcycle Accidents	52	6	3	5	5	6	5	10	6	5	1
Aircraft Accidents	81	11	8	12	5	7	10	7	6	5	10
Struck by Vehicles (traffic stops, roadblocks, etc.)	57	6	9	2	7	7	8	6	5	6	1
Struck by Vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	70	6	10	10	11	9	4	9	3	5	3
Accidental Shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	41	5	3	8	4	6	4	4	1	3	3
Accidental Shootings (training sessions)	8	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Accidental Shootings (self-inflicted)	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	48	5	3	4	5	6	5	3	7	8	2

BLANK PAGE

SECTION II: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

Nationwide, an average of 15 of 100 law enforcement officers were assaulted in 1993. For the year, 66,975 line-of-duty assaults were reported by 9,809 agencies covering 82 percent of the total United States population. These agencies employed a total of 454,105 officers.

The Southern States registered the highest assault rate at 17 per 100 officers. The Northeastern and Western States followed each with 14 assaults per 100 officers. The lowest assault rate was recorded in the Midwestern States, with 12 per 100 officers.

By population grouping, the assault rates ranged from 24 per 100 officers in cities of 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants to 6 assaults per 100 officers in the rural counties.

Injuries

In 1993, 24,031 law enforcement officers were reported to have received personal injuries resulting from their assaults. The injury rate of 5 injuries per 100 officers remained about the same as in recent years.

Among the geographic regions, the rate was highest in the Northeast where 8 of every 100 officers received personal injuries. In the South, the rate was 5 per 100 officers. In the Midwest and the West the rates were lowest, 4 of every 100 officers received personal injuries. As compared to 1992 levels, the 1993 injury rates decreased in all regions.

Within the population groups, law enforcement officers in cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants experienced the greatest assault injury rate, 8 per 100 officers. The lowest rate, 2 per 100 officers, was recorded in the rural counties.

Weapons

Eighty percent of assaults on law enforcement officers during 1993 were committed with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). Of such assaults, 37 percent resulted in injuries. Firearms were used in 6 percent of all assaults; of the officers attacked with these weapons, 27 percent were injured.

Two percent of the assaults were with knives or cutting instruments, 31 percent of these victims received

injuries. Eleven percent of the officers were attacked with other dangerous weapons, 36 percent were injured.

Circumstances

Accounting for 1 of every 3 assaults, more officers were attacked while responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, bar fights, etc.) than any other circumstance. Twenty-four percent of the assault victims were attempting arrests when assaulted; 2 percent by robbery suspects, 2 percent by burglary suspects, and the remainder by suspects of other crimes. Eleven percent of all assaults occurred while the officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners; 9 percent while making traffic pursuits or stops; and 9 percent while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. The remainder of the assaults took place while the officers were performing various other duties.

Types of Assignment

During 1993, 4 of 5 law enforcement officers assaulted were on vehicle patrol at the time they were attacked. Fifty-six percent of all assault victims were assigned to 1-officer vehicles, while 24 percent were assigned to 2-officer vehicles. Six percent of those assaulted were on detective or special assignment, and 14 percent were performing other duties. Seventy-one percent of the victims were assisted at the scene of the incident by fellow officers.

Times

As in previous years, one-third of all assaults on law enforcement officers took place during the hours of 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.. The evening and early morning duty

shifts were when most assaults occurred. Two-thirds took place between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Clearances

Seventy-nine percent of all reported assaults on law enforcement officers in 1993 were cleared by arrest or

exceptional means. Assaults occurring while handling mentally deranged persons were most frequently cleared (88 percent). The circumstance with the lowest clearance rate, 44 percent, was ambush.

**TABLE 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
REGION AND DIVISION**

Region Division	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	66,975	14.7	24,031	5.3
NORTHEAST	14,733	14.1	7,899	7.6
New England	3,316	14.5	976	4.3
Middle Atlantic	11,417	14.0	6,923	8.5
MIDWEST	9,801	11.9	3,448	4.2
East North Central	6,665	10.5	2,668	4.2
West South Central	3,136	16.7	780	4.1
SOUTH	29,141	17.1	9,016	5.3
South Atlantic	19,444	21.4	6,006	6.6
East South Central	1,276	5.9	394	1.8
West South Central	8,421	14.6	2,616	4.5
WEST	13,300	13.7	3,668	3.8
Mountain	3,545	14.7	780	3.2
Pacific	9,755	13.3	2,888	4.0

**TABLE 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
POPULATION GROUP**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Rate per 100 Officers	Assaults with Injury	Rate per 100 Officers
Total	66,975	14.7	24,031	5.3
Group I (250,000 and over)	24,124	19.1	10,448	8.3
Group II (100,000 - 249,999)	8,318	23.9	2,480	7.1
Group III (50,000 - 99,999)	7,417	20.7	2,049	5.7
Group IV (25,000 - 49,999)	5,359	15.4	1,721	4.9
Group V (10,000 - 24,999)	4,650	11.8	1,515	3.9
Group VI (under 10,000)	4,441	8.7	1,557	3.1
Suburban Counties	10,681	10.9	3,573	3.7
Rural Counties	1,985	5.8	688	2.0

**TABLE 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
REGION AND DIVISION BY TYPE OF WEAPON**

Region Division	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848
Percent distribution	100.0	6.0	2.4	11.3	80.4
NORTHEAST	14,733	1,045	300	1,494	11,894
New England	3,316	45	47	300	2,924
Middle Atlantic	11,417	1,000	253	1,194	8,970
MIDWEST	9,801	521	191	806	8,283
East North Central	6,665	288	125	509	5,743
West South Central	3,136	233	66	297	2,540
SOUTH	29,141	1,479	734	3,708	23,220
South Atlantic	19,444	868	506	2,652	15,418
East South Central	1,276	123	30	220	903
West South Central	8,421	488	198	836	6,899
WEST	13,300	957	349	1,543	10,451
Mountain	3,545	158	102	356	2,929
Pacific	9,755	799	247	1,187	7,522

**TABLE 4. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
POPULATION GROUP BY TYPE OF WEAPON**

Population Group of Victim Officer's Agency	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848
Percent distribution	100.0	6.0	2.4	11.3	80.4
Group I (250,000 and over)	24,124	2,341	576	2,705	18,502
Group II (100,000 - 249,000)	8,318	330	187	818	6,983
Group III (50,000 - 99,999)	7,417	238	128	816	6,235
Group IV (25,000 - 49,999)	5,359	170	130	611	4,448
Group V (10,000 - 24,999)	4,650	158	140	503	3,849
Group VI (under 10,000)	4,441	190	127	508	3,616
Suburban Counties	10,681	408	216	1,336	8,721
Rural Counties	1,985	167	70	254	1,494

**TABLE 5. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT BY TYPE OF WEAPON,
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
Total	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848
Percent distribution*	100.0	6.0	2.4	11.3	80.4
Disturbance Calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	950	730	1,778	17,827
Percent distribution	100.0	4.5	3.4	8.4	83.8
Burglaries in Progress or Pursuing Burglary Suspects	1,120	99	34	209	778
Percent distribution	100.0	8.8	3.0	18.7	69.5
Robberies in Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects	1,178	392	30	123	633
Percent distribution	100.0	33.3	2.5	10.4	53.7
Attempting Other Arrests	13,775	597	200	1,196	11,782
Percent distribution	100.0	4.3	1.5	8.7	85.5
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	36	39	149	607
Percent distribution	100.0	4.3	4.7	17.9	73.0
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	7,199	59	58	406	6,676
Percent distribution	100.0	0.8	0.8	5.6	92.7
Investigating Suspicious Persons and Circumstances	6,131	587	144	768	4,632
Percent distribution	100.0	9.6	2.3	12.5	75.6
Ambush (No warning)	371	169	14	120	68
Percent distribution	100.0	45.6	3.8	32.3	18.3
Mentally Deranged	1,085	66	68	116	835
Percent distribution	100.0	6.1	6.3	10.7	77.0
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,959	322	66	1,547	4,024
Percent distribution	100.0	5.4	1.1	26.0	67.5
All Other	8,041	725	191	1,139	5,986
Percent distribution	100.0	9.0	2.4	14.2	74.4

*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

TABLE 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT BY CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Type of Assignment							
	Total	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle		Detective/ Special Assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	66,975	16,014	14,771	22,770	1,176	2,956	3,205	6,083
Percent of assignment*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance Calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	5,112	4,728	9,545	253	312	406	929
Percent of assignment	31.8	31.9	32.0	41.9	21.5	10.6	12.7	15.3
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	1,120	331	230	423	14	42	42	38
Percent of assignment	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	1,178	455	114	227	22	141	113	106
Percent of assignment	1.8	2.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.8	3.5	1.7
Attempting Other Arrests	13,775	3,777	2,809	4,292	262	1,018	494	1,123
Percent of assignment	20.6	23.6	19.0	18.8	22.3	34.4	15.4	18.5
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	177	117	261	10	76	47	143
Percent of assignment	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.6	1.5	2.4
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	7,199	1,110	1,250	1,739	104	290	722	1,984
Percent of assignment	10.7	6.9	8.5	7.6	8.8	9.8	22.5	32.6
Investigating Suspicious Persons/Circumstances	6,131	1,619	1,417	1,898	207	433	224	333
Percent of assignment	9.2	10.1	9.6	8.3	17.6	14.6	7.0	5.5
Ambush (No warning)	371	142	86	42	9	27	37	28
Percent of assignment	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5
Mentally Deranged	1,085	384	151	369	16	21	36	108
Percent of assignment	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.8
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,959	1,344	1,865	2,236	79	107	145	183
Percent of assignment	8.9	8.4	12.6	9.8	6.7	3.6	4.5	3.0
All Other	8,041	1,563	2,004	1,738	200	489	939	1,108
Percent of assignment	12.0	9.8	13.6	7.6	17.0	16.5	29.3	18.2

*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

**TABLE 7. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1984-1993
TYPE OF WEAPON AND PERCENT RECEIVING PERSONAL INJURY**

Year	Total	Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dan- gerous Weapon	Personal Weapon	Number of Agencies	Popu- lation (in thou- sands)	Number of Officers
1984 Total Assaults	60,153	2,654	1,662	5,148	50,689	10,002	195,794	377,268
Percent injured	33.6	20.1	30.0	42.2	33.5			
1985 Total Assaults	61,724	2,793	1,715	5,263	51,953	9,906	198,935	389,808
Percent injured	33.7	20.8	27.4	41.1	33.9			
1986 Total Assaults	64,259	2,852	1,614	5,721	54,072	9,755	196,030	380,249
Percent injured	33.7	22.3	29.9	38.3	33.9			
1987 Total Assaults	63,842	2,789	1,561	5,685	53,807	8,957	190,025	378,977
Percent injured	33.3	21.7	30.7	38.4	33.5			
1988 Total Assaults	58,752	2,759	1,367	5,573	49,053	8,866	186,418	369,743
Percent injured	35.8	27.3	32.3	42.1	35.6			
1989 Total Assaults	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861	9,213	189,641	380,232
Percent injured	35.2	30.2	30.5	40.8	35.0			
1990 Total Assaults	71,794	3,662	1,641	7,390	59,101	9,483	199,065	412,314
Percent injured	36.3	29.4	29.4	42.5	36.1			
1991 Total Assaults	62,852	3,532	1,493	7,014	50,813	9,263	191,397	405,069
Percent injured	37.6	30.8	30.6	43.5	37.5			
1992 Total Assaults	81,252	4,455	2,095	8,604	66,098	10,862	217,996	460,430
Percent injured	36.5	25.5	30.4	40.9	36.9			
1993 Total Assaults	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848	9,809	210,658	454,105
Percent injured	35.9	27.4	31.0	36.3	36.6			

**TABLE 8. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1984-1993
(RATE PER 100 OFFICERS)**

Year	Total*	Type of Weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or Cutting Instrument	Other Dangerous Weapon	Personal Weapons
1984	16.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	13.6
1985	15.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	13.3
1986	16.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	14.2
1987	16.8	0.7	0.4	1.5	14.2
1988	15.9	0.7	0.4	1.5	13.3
1989	16.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	13.6
1990	17.4	0.9	0.4	1.8	14.3
1991	15.5	0.9	0.4	1.7	12.5
1992	17.6	1.0	0.5	1.9	14.4
1993	14.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	11.9

*Because of rounding, ratios do not add to total.

**TABLE 9. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
TIME OF DAY BY POPULATION GROUP, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION**

Time of Day	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban Counties	Rural Counties
Total	66,975	24,124	8,318	7,417	5,359	4,650	4,441	10,681	1,985
Percent distribution*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.M.									
12:01 - 2	16.2	14.7	16.6	17.8	17.4	18.5	18.3	15.4	18.9
2:01 - 4	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.5	11.5	10.7	11.1	10.5	9.3
4:01 - 6	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.4
6:01 - 8	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.8
8:01 - 10	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.4	2.6
10:01 - Noon	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.7	3.6
P.M.									
12:01 - 2	5.1	5.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.8	5.0	4.5
2:01 - 4	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.0	6.6
4:01 - 6	8.3	9.0	8.5	7.5	8.0	7.4	7.5	8.2	8.6
6:01 - 8	10.5	10.4	11.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.8	10.3	10.4
8:01 - 10	13.2	12.6	12.9	14.1	13.6	14.9	15.4	12.4	14.9
10:01 - Midnight	15.8	15.4	16.2	16.2	15.4	16.9	17.2	15.5	16.4

*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

**TABLE 10. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1993
CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCENE OF INCIDENT BY POPULATION GROUP,
PERCENT CLEARED**

Circumstances at Scene of Incident	Total	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Sub- urban Counties	Rural Counties
Total	66,975	24,124	8,318	7,417	5,359	4,650	4,441	10,681	1,985
Percent cleared	79.2	84.9	83.6	78.8	77.7	81.1	82.7	61.6	78.8
Disturbance Calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	6,734	2,739	2,587	1,989	1,763	1,478	3,347	648
Percent cleared	80.7	87.5	87.6	78.7	80.4	83.2	82.0	62.5	73.1
Burglaries in Progress/ Pursuing Burglary Suspects	1,120	481	140	109	89	64	51	162	24
Percent cleared	77.7	79.4	81.4	78.0	78.7	89.1	80.4	64.2	70.8
Robberies in Progress/ Pursuing Robbery Suspects	1,178	807	99	77	45	23	26	94	7
Percent cleared	81.8	80.7	96.0	74.0	93.3	82.6	88.5	76.6	71.4
Attempting Other Arrests	13,775	5,488	1,864	1,550	1,121	968	902	1,597	285
Percent cleared	81.7	88.0	84.1	86.3	74.3	86.1	84.9	53.7	81.1
Civil Disorders (Mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	222	144	102	84	76	67	109	27
Percent cleared	70.3	65.8	75.7	74.5	73.8	75.0	91.0	47.7	77.8
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	7,199	2,292	652	682	573	473	466	1,717	344
Percent cleared	83.8	90.8	87.0	82.8	83.4	86.3	87.1	72.9	79.4
Investigating Suspicious Persons/ Circumstances	6,131	2,324	992	775	461	380	370	723	106
Percent cleared	77.1	82.6	77.9	81.8	76.1	71.1	78.6	55.6	83.0
Ambush (No warning)	371	202	39	24	22	23	19	35	7
Percent cleared	44.2	47.0	43.6	41.7	40.9	43.5	63.2	20.0	57.1
Mentally Deranged	1,085	490	110	73	75	71	86	129	51
Percent cleared	88.4	93.7	86.4	90.4	86.7	81.7	86.0	72.1	96.1
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	5,959	1,806	715	654	452	469	542	1,000	321
Percent cleared	77.1	82.2	84.5	71.9	73.9	77.2	85.1	60.0	86.9
All Other	8,041	3,278	824	784	448	340	434	1,768	165
Percent cleared	70.9	77.2	75.1	64.5	71.4	68.5	74.7	59.2	74.5

BLANK PAGE

SECTION III: ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS

During 1993, 766 Federal officers were assaulted while performing their official duties. Personal injuries were suffered by 215 officers.

During the 5-year period, 1989-1993, 3,335 officers were assaulted, and 861 officers were injured. The following 15 were slain in the line of duty: 1 Drug Enforcement Administration Agent (DEA) and an Immigration and Naturalization Service Agent in 1989; a National Park Service Ranger, 2 FBI Agents, and 1 Customs Service Inspector in 1990; a Deputy U.S. Marshal in 1991; 1 FBI Agent, 1 DEA Agent, and 2 Deputy U.S. Marshals in 1992; 4 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agents in 1993.

The greatest number of assaults in 1993 was recorded by the Department of Justice with 46 percent of the total. Twenty-six percent of the officers assaulted were with the Department of the Interior, 24 percent with the Department of the Treasury, 3 percent with the U.S. Postal

Service, and 1 percent with the U.S. Capitol Police.

Personal weapons were used in 40 percent of assaults in 1993. Firearms were the weapons used in 14 percent, blunt objects in 11 percent, vehicles in 8 percent, knives in 2 percent, and other dangerous weapons in 4 percent. Seventeen percent of the assaults were threats.

More Federal officers, 201 or 29 percent, were assaulted while on patrol or guard duty than while engaged in any other activity during 1993. Twenty percent of the assaults occurred while officers were making arrests/serving summonses, and 17 percent while conducting investigations/searches. Five percent of the victims were maintaining custody of prisoners; 4 percent were on office duty; 2 percent were on court or protection duty; and 24 percent were performing other duties when assaulted. (The activity for 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs officers, 35 Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, 14 Customs Service officers, and 3 Postal Service officers was not reported.)

Among the geographic regions, the West accounted for the largest portion of all reported assaults, with 39 percent. The South accounted for 37 percent; the Northeast for 16 percent; the Midwest for 6 percent; and U.S. territories, 2 percent. (The states in which assaults occurred were not reported for 35

Immigration and Naturalization service agents/officers, 104 Bureau of Indian Affairs officers, 94 Drug Enforcement Administration officers, 18 Customs Service officers, and 1 Capital Police officer.)

Information was received for 693 offenders identified in connection with assaulting Federal officers in 1993. Disposition information was reported on 448 of these offenders. Fifty-two percent of the 448 offenders have been charged with assaulting a Federal officer, and 41 percent of those charged have been found guilty.

DEPARTMENTAL ASSAULTS - 1993

Department of the Interior

The 199 officers with the Department of the Interior who were assaulted in 1993 included 104 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 95 with the National Park Service.

Of the total Interior Department officers attacked, 49 percent were making arrests/serving summonses, 21 percent were on patrol/guard duty, 15 percent had custody of prisoners, 11 percent were conducting investigation/searches, and 1 percent were on office duty. Four percent of the victims were performing other duties.

Sixty-nine percent of the attacks were committed with personal weapons; 7 percent with firearms; 6 percent with vehicles; 3 percent with blunt

objects; 4 percent with other weapons; and 3 percent with knives. Threats comprised 10 percent of the total assaults.

Department of Justice

The 354 attacks on officers of the Justice Department represented 46 percent of the total number of assaults reported in 1993. The majority of those assaults (59 percent) were perpetrated against Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

Of the attacks against Justice Department officers, 37 percent were committed with personal weapons; 15 percent with firearms; 15 percent with other weapons; 5 percent with vehicles; 3 percent with blunt objects; and 1 percent with knives. Threats comprised 25 percent of the total assaults.

During these attacks, 45 percent of the officers were on patrol/guard duty, 8 percent were making arrests/serving summonses, 7 percent were conducting investigations/searches, and 2 percent had custody of prisoners. Office duty, court duty, and protection duty each accounted for 1 percent of the assaults. Thirty-five percent of the victims were performing other duties. The type of activity was not reported for 35 Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.

In connection with all assaults on Justice Department officers, 323 assailants have been identified.

Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury recorded 181 assaults (50 with personal injury) on officers within its various branches. Most of the assaults (38 percent) were perpetrated against Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms officers. Four Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents were slain in 1993 while serving a warrant. All four were slain with firearms.

Among the weapons used against Treasury officers, 56 were personal weapons; 34, firearms; 11, vehicles; 8, bombs; and 15, other types of weapons. Threats were lodged against 57 officers.

At the time of the assaults, 75 victims were conducting investigations/searches, 14 were making arrest or serving summonses, 14 were on office duty, 11 were on patrol/guard duty, 3 were on court duty, 2 were on protection duty, and 2 with custody of prisoners. Forty-six were performing other duties. Activity for 14 U. S. Customs officers was not reported.

U.S. Capitol Police

In 1993, 7 assaults were reported by the U.S. Capitol Police. Five victims were on patrol/guard duty when assaulted and 2 were maintaining custody of prisoners.

All 7 were assaulted with personal weapons. Seven assailants have been identified.

U.S. Postal Service

Twenty-five postal inspectors and security police officers were attacked in 1993; 8 suffered personal injury as a result of the assaults. Six officers were attacked with firearms; 6 with personal weapons; 5 with vehicles; 2 with blunt objects; and 2 with other types of weapons. Four officers were threatened.

By activity, 7 officers were on office duty, 6 were making arrests, 4 were on patrol/guard duty, 3 were conducting investigations/searches, and 2 were performing other duties. The type of activity was not reported for 3 officers. Twenty-two assailants were identified.

TABLE 1. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1992-1993
VICTIMS AND KNOWN ASSAILANTS
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Department Agency	Victims		Known Assailants	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Total	661*	766	653	693
Department of the Interior	167	199	126	186
Bureau of Indian Affairs	110	104	70	109
National Park Service	57	95	56	77
Department of Justice	376*	354	410	323
Drug Enforcement Administration	66	94	40	61
Federal Bureau of Investigation	50	24	50	23
Immigration and Naturalization Service	228*	210	297	217
U.S. Marshals Service	32	26	23	22
Department of the Treasury	89	181	91	155
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	36	69	42	76
Internal Revenue Service	9	10	9	8
U.S. Customs Service	7	67	5	42
U.S. Secret Service	37	35	35	29
United States Capitol Police	5	7	5	7
United States Postal Service	24	25	21	22

* Immigration and Naturalization Service covers only the Border Patrol Division for 1992.

**TABLE 2. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1993
VICTIMS KILLED OR INJURED
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY**

Department Agency	Killed		Injured	
	Firearm	Other Weapon	Firearm	Other Weapon
Total	4	0	20	186
Department of the Interior	0	0	2	69
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	1	41
National Park Service	0	0	1	28
Department of Justice	0	0	5	72
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	3	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	0	3
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0	0	2	54
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	0	11
Department of the Treasury	4	0	13	37
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	4	0	13	7
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	0	0	0	19
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	0	11
United States Capitol Police	0	0	0	0
United States Postal Service	0	0	0	8

TABLE 3. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989-1993
TYPE OF WEAPON

Year Extent of Injury	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,335*	464	74	377	11	266	1,338	565	140
1989	561	100	18	59	0	42	242	73	27
Killed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	130	7	5	17	0	11	88	0	2
Not Injured	429	91	13	42	0	31	154	73	25
1990	664	70	16	158	2	68	263	80	7
Killed	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Injured	151	9	5	23	0	19	90	0	5
Not Injured	509	58	11	135	2	48	173	80	2
1991	683*	85	19	78	1	49	234	101	16
Killed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	189	7	2	19	0	14	137	0	10
Not Injured	393	77	17	59	1	35	97	101	6
1992	661	102	14	65	0	63	262	143	12
Killed	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	176	9	4	14	0	26	118	0	5
Not Injured	481	89	10	51	0	37	144	143	7
1993	766	107	7	17	8	44	337	168	78
Killed	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	215	20	0	6	7	14	150	2	16
Not Injured	547	83	7	11	1	30	187	166	62

* No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. Type of weapon was not reported for 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims in 1991.

TABLE 4. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1989-1993
DEPARTMENT BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Department	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	3,335*	464	74	377	11	266	1,338	565	140
Department of the Interior	533*	45	6	17	0	40	257	51	21
1989	33	6	0	1	0	1	24	0	1
1990	38	6	0	2	0	16	10	0	4
1991	96*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992	167	19	1	9	0	11	86	32	9
1993	199	14	5	5	0	12	137	19	7
Department of Justice	2,051*	300	52	342	2	151	765	347	88
1989	403	76	12	54	0	28	154	55	24
1990	514	51	14	154	1	37	194	61	2
1991	404*	51	12	70	1	35	161	62	8
1992	376*	69	12	54	0	35	125	81	0
1993	354	53	2	10	0	16	131	88	54
Department of the Treasury	569	99	9	16	9	57	197	159	23
1989	99	15	4	4	0	10	46	18	2
1990	73	10	2	2	1	13	25	19	1
1991	127	26	2	8	0	10	43	36	2
1992	89	14	1	2	0	13	27	29	3
1993	181	34	0	0	8	11	56	57	15
United States Capitol Police	53	2	4	0	0	3	44	0	0
1989	8	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
1990	16	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0
1991	17	1	3	0	0	1	12	0	0
1992	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1993	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
United States Postal Service	129	18	3	2	0	15	75	8	8
1989	18	2	1	0	0	2	13	0	0
1990	23	3	0	0	0	1	19	0	0
1991	39	7	2	0	0	3	18	3	6
1992	24	0	0	0	0	4	19	1	0
1993	25	6	0	2	0	5	6	4	2

* No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. Type of weapon was not reported for 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims in 1991. Immigration and Naturalization Service reported figures for Border Patrol Division only for 1992.

TABLE 5. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1993
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Department Agency	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	766	107	7	17	8	44	337	168	78
Department of the Interior	199	14	5	5	0	12	137	19	7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	104	9	2	0	0	3	76	12	2
National Park Service	95	5	3	5	0	9	61	7	5
Department of Justice	354	53	2	10	0	16	131	88	54
Drug Enforcement Administration	94	12	0	2	0	2	3	75	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	24	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	1
Immigration and Naturalization Service	210	41	2	8	0	9	96	2	52
U.S. Marshals Service	26	0	0	0	0	2	23	0	1
Department of the Treasury	181	34	0	0	8	11	56	57	15
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	69	22	0	0	5	2	2	37	1
Internal Revenue Service	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	0
U.S. Customs Service	67	4	0	0	0	2	39	9	13
U.S. Secret Service	35	7	0	0	3	6	14	4	1
United States Capitol Police	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
United States Postal Service	25	6	0	2	0	5	6	4	2

**TABLE 6. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1993
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY BY ACTIVITY**

Department Agency	Total	Arrests/ Summons	Court Duty	Custody of Prisoners	Investi- gation/ Searches	Protec- tion Duty	Office Duty	Patrol/ Guard Duty	Other
Total	702*	138	7	38	119	7	25	201	167
Department of the Interior	187*	91	0	28	20	1	1	39	7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	92*	57	0	23	1	0	1	5	5
National Park Service	95	34	0	5	19	1	0	34	2
Department of Justice	319*	27	4	6	21	4	3	142	112
Drug Enforcement Administration	94	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	82
Federal Bureau of Investigation	24	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	175*	7	0	0	2	4	0	141	21
U.S. Marshals Service	26	12	4	6	0	0	0	1	3
Department of the Treasury	167*	14	3	2	75	2	14	11	46
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	69	3	3	1	27	0	6	0	29
Internal Revenue Service	10	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	53*	0	0	0	33	0	3	1	16
U.S. Secret Service	35	9	0	1	9	0	5	10	1
United States Capitol Police	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
United States Postal Service	22*	6	0	0	3	0	7	4	2

* Activity was not reported for 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs officers, 35 Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, 14 United States Customs officers, and 3 United States Postal Service officers.

**TABLE 7. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS
DISPOSITION OF KNOWN ASSAILANTS, 1993
DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY**

Department Agency	Total	Persons Not Charged			Fugitive	Persons Charged			
		Decensed	Pending Prosecu- tive Opinion	Prosecu- tion Declined		Incompe- tent to Stand Trial	Awaiting Trial	Dis- missed/ Not Guilty	Guilty
Total	448*	1	49	164	8	0	111	18	97
Department of the Interior	186*	0	31	24	4	0	53	12	62
Bureau of Indian Affairs	109*	0	24	5	1	0	21	7	51
National Park Service	77	0	7	19	3	0	32	5	11
Department of Justice	78*	0	5	50	2	0	9	1	11
Drug Enforcement Administration	44*	0	0	38	1	0	5	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	23	0	4	11	1	0	4	1	2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service	11*	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Department of the Treasury	155	1	13	85	2	0	38	0	16
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	76	0	6	50	0	0	18	0	2
Internal Revenue Service	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Customs Service	42	0	4	20	1	0	4	0	13
U.S. Secret Service	29	1	3	7	1	0	16	0	1
United States Capitol Police	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
United States Postal Service	22	0	0	5	0	0	8	1	8

* Disposition information was not reported for 17 Drug Enforcement Administration offenders, 217 Immigration and Naturalization Service offenders, and 11 United States Marshal Service offenders.

* Bureau of Indian Affairs includes 20 offenders charged/prosecuted for offenses other than assaulting a Federal Officer.

TABLE 8. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE BY TYPE OF WEAPON

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
Total	514*	74	6	14	8	39	224	82	67
NORTHEAST	81	9	1	3	3	11	39	14	1
New England	15	3	0	0	0	4	5	3	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Massachusetts	7	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vermont	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Middle Atlantic	66	6	1	3	3	7	34	11	1
New Jersey	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
New York	44	3	0	3	3	3	24	8	0
Pennsylvania	17	3	1	0	0	3	8	2	0
MIDWEST	30	6	0	1	0	5	8	7	3
East North Central	19	5	0	1	0	5	2	6	0
Illinois	8	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Indiana	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ohio	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	11	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	3
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missouri	10	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	3
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH	191	38	1	3	5	14	87	31	12
South Atlantic	93	4	0	3	0	12	56	17	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	48	3	0	2	0	10	30	3	0
Florida	13	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	1
Georgia	9	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
Maryland	8	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
North Carolina	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
West Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

TABLE 8. ASSAULTS ON FEDERAL OFFICERS, 1993
REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE BY TYPE OF WEAPON-Continued

Area	Total	Firearm	Knife	Blunt Object	Bomb	Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Threat	Other
East South Central	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
West South Central	93	33	1	0	5	1	31	11	11
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Oklahoma	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Texas	86	32	1	0	4	0	28	10	11
WEST	201	20	4	6	0	7	88	26	50
Mountain	54	10	2	4	0	4	16	3	15
Arizona	42	8	2	4	0	3	8	2	15
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Utah	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	147	10	2	2	0	3	72	23	35
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
California	133	10	2	2	0	3	64	18	34
Hawaii	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
U.S. TERRITORIES	10	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	1
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	9	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
FOREIGN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

* Locales were not reported for 104 Bureau of Indian Affairs officers, 94 Drug Enforcement Administration officers, 35 Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, 1 United States Capital Police officer, and 18 United States Customs Service officers.

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20537-9700

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300 -

BULK RATE
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Permit No. G-168

END

06/22/98